

FEBRUARY 6, 1913

PRICE 10 CENTS

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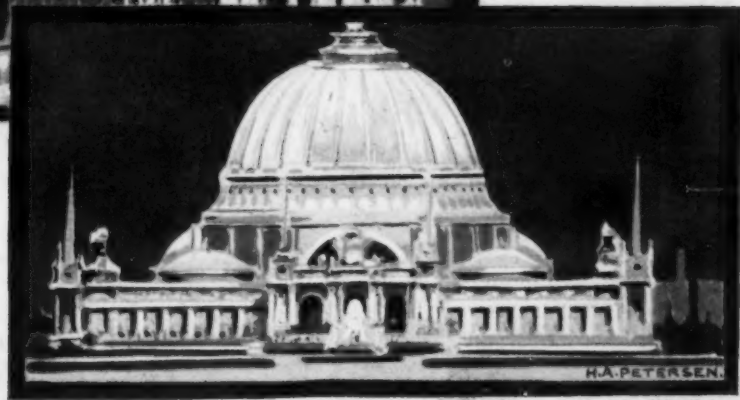
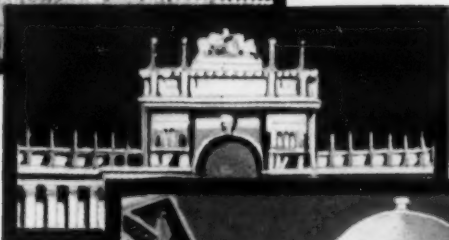
Leslie's



SEE ARTICLE
"IMPOSING PALACES
FOR A
GREAT WORLD'S FAIR"
By HAMILTON WRIGHT
FORETELLING THE GLORIES
OF THE
PANAMA-PACIFIC
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
AT
SAN FRANCISCO
IN 1915



ILLUSTRATIONS



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The Schweinfert Press

OVER 375,000 COPIES THE ISSUE

Superb Country Home of Mr. E. T. Bedford



Rear View, Facing Sound.
Sunken Garden Between.



Spacious Reception Hall in English Oak. Fireplace at Both Ends.



Billiard Room in Silver Gray Finish.



Dining Room in Circassian Walnut, Conservatory adjoining.



Principal Entrance with Imposing Portico.

AMONG the many splendid residences fronting Long Island Sound, none is more beautiful than the summer home of Mr. E. T. Bedford at Green's Farms, Connecticut. The house is one of the most perfect specimens of stucco work in existence. With the solidity that characterizes concrete construction, there often goes a lack of ornamentation which might call for criticism in a private residence, if not in a public building. The Italian Renaissance

architecture of the Bedford house lends itself, however, to just enough decoration to make the result extremely beautiful, at the same time preserving the effect of solidity. A record was made in building the house, garage and green-houses, in laying out the park and planting the gardens. Choice, full-grown trees were set out throughout the grounds, and when the owner took possession just a year after work was begun, the place had the appearance

of having been occupied a number of years. The perennial garden, some distance from the house, bordering the public road and with garage and green-houses in the background was laid out by Wadley & Smythe. Containing over 50,000 plants and shrubs, specimens of practically all the known perennials, until late in the fall it is a mass of variegated color. Montrose W. Morris was the architect of both the house and the garage.

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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust."

CXVI.

Thursday, February 6, 1913

No. 2996

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, 13 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C. Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States. European Agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Bream's Bldg., London, E. C., England. Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices. Annual cash subscription price \$5.00.

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The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.

Every manuscript should bear the name and address of the author or sender, plainly on the manuscript, and not on a separate slip or in an accompanying letter.

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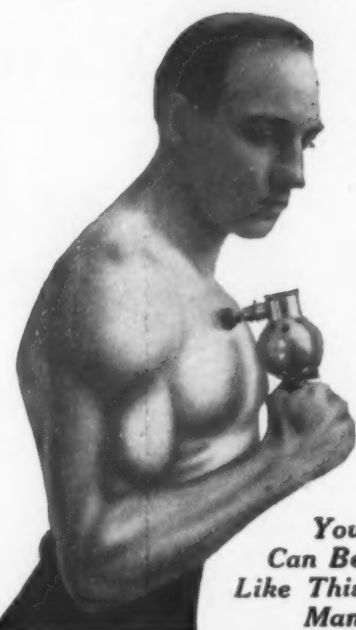
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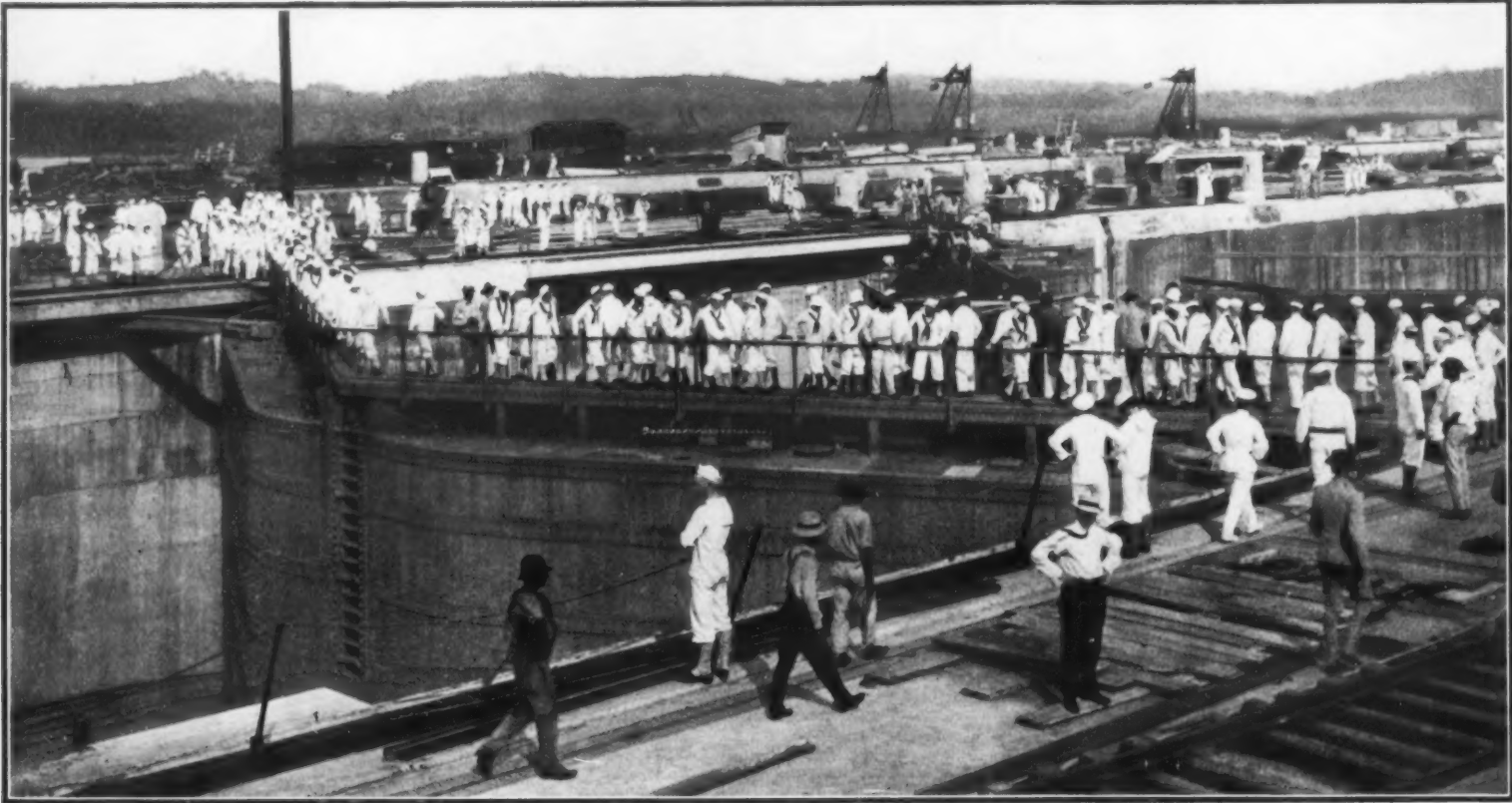
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The Camera's Record of Recent Events



HOW 14,000 NAVAL SAILORS SAW THE PANAMA CANAL.

Enlisted men of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet passing over one part of the completed upper lock gates at Gatun. Secretary Meyer ordered the Atlantic Fleet south to give the officers and men an opportunity to inspect the Panama Canal. This afforded them their greatest lark in many a day. Men from our most powerful battle-ships and those from the smallest destroyers and torpedo boats rubbed elbows. All together about 14,000 officers and men inspected the world's greatest engineering project. And neither was it all a frolic, because these are the very fighters who some day may have to defend the Canal, and one of the reasons for their being sent to the Isthmus was to give them an idea of exactly how the land lies.



A HUGE FLAG-POLE FOR A GREAT EXPOSITION

A giant flagstaff, donated by the city of Astoria, has been towed down the Pacific Coast to the site of Oregon's state building on the Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds at San Francisco. The big stick is 246 feet in length and is over five feet in diameter at the base.



WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A BOILER EXPLODES.

Ruins of the boiler house, of the Howland (Me.) Pulp and Paper Company, where two of seven boilers blew up, shattering the building, killing two men and badly injuring four more. The head of one boiler was hurled 700 feet and narrowly missed striking a dwelling.



A BOARD OF HEALTH DESTROYS A "CITY."

"Shantytown," with a population of 300, situated in the western part of Cincinnati, O., burned by the health authorities because it was a menace to the public health. "Shantytown" was a community which tried to run itself regardless of the great city within whose limits it stood. It had its own "mayor" and it paid no heed to the sanitary regulations of the city. Conditions there at length became so bad that summary action had to be taken. The occupants of the shacks were allowed to remove their household goods before the dwellings were set on fire.

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EDITORIAL

The Professor.

THE late Colonel Ingersoll once remarked: "The college professors remind me of a signpost which always points the way but never takes it."

President-elect Wilson contributes an article on "The New Freedom" to the *World's Work*. He wants the people to "come in and take possession of their own premises." Heretofore, the men who have been consulted at Washington, he finds, "are the men who have the biggest stake—the big bankers, the big manufacturers, the big masters of commerce, the heads of railroad corporations and of steamship corporations."

Mr. Wilson has no objection to these men being consulted, "because they are part of the people of the United States." But he objects to their being "chiefly consulted" and says "I don't want a smug lot of experts to sit down behind closed doors in Washington and play Providence to me." He does not "mean anything demagogic"; he doesn't want to talk as if the purpose was to "rush in and destroy something"; nor does he challenge the character of the men to whom he is opposed, but he objects to living under trustees.

It seems strange to hear the President-elect doubting whether the men with "the biggest stake" are the best to advise with in reference to our economic policies. When one wants to settle a law question, he goes to a lawyer; if a banking question, he goes to a banker, a business question, to a man of business affairs. Where would Professor Wilson go? He fails to tell us. He reviles no one, accuses no one and denounces no one.

He says he has been a trustee of a university, and didn't like the job. He found that the students sometimes knew more than the trustees. This is the only experience he has had with trustees, and he is against trustees. He doesn't want the manufacturers to pass upon the tariff question though it may mean their life or death; nor must the farmers pass on the question of reciprocity in farm products, nor the bankers on financial reform. But who shall decide the problems? Shall Gompers settle labor questions and Bryan our financial problems?

The people elected Mr. Wilson to the Presidency. They believed in his good intentions. They regarded him as a student of our most serious problems who was sincerely endeavoring to solve them in the safest, sanest way. Everybody knows what our most serious problems are and every one is anxious for their solution.

What is needed above all else is constructive not destructive work. Something that will keep the workshops busy, the scale of wages fair, the money of the investor safely employed, the farmer satisfied with the rewards of his toil, and the business man hopeful of the future.

Prosperity halts until it can learn what the new administration will do. Let the President-elect tell us as soon as he can.

California's Dramatic Advent.

WHEN, on January 24, 1848, James W. Marshall found the particles of yellow dust in the tail race of Sutter's mill, on the South Fork of the American River, forty miles northeast of the present city of Sacramento, he gave a turning point to American history, and he altered the current of the world's story. At that moment, down at Guadalupe Hidalgo, a suburb of the City of Mexico, 2,500 miles away, the American and Mexican commissioners were arranging the terms which ended the war between their respective countries. In that pact, signed nine days later, Mexico ceded California and New Mexico, including the present Nevada, Utah, Arizona and parts of Colorado and Wyoming to the United States. But neither they nor anybody else in either nation dreamed of the treasure house thus transferred, or of the significance of that "find" near the foothills of the Sierra.

Although Sutter, Marshall and their workmen attempted to keep the discovery a secret, it gradually penetrated to other settlements on the Pacific coast, and made its way by ship to Hawaii, Australia, China, Mexico, South America, the United States and Europe. From the four corners of the globe a wild stampede started for the valley of the Sacramento, with the result that nearly 100,000 people were there and in regions immediately surrounding by 1850, and California knocked for admission as a State before the Congress at Washington had time to organize it as a Territory. Its admission, as part of the compromise of 1850, broke the balance between the slave and the free States by giving the latter the preponderance, gave a new impetus to immigration from Europe and the Eastern and Southern States to the West and Northwest, started the chain of events which precipitated the conflict between the North and the South which abolished slavery, killed the doctrine of secession, transformed our country from a league into a nation, and made the United States an indestructible Union of indestructible States.

Marshall's discovery furnished the incentive which sent thousands of eager gold seekers through the foot hills and gulches from California to the northern border of our present State of Washington and beyond, resulting in valuable gold and silver "finds" in Nevada, Colorado, Montana and other localities. Returned Californians discovered the Fraser River diggings in Canada, and the deposits which placed Australia on the map, the latter being in 1853. Spurred on by this good fortune gold hunters from Mexico

and Peru to Russian Siberia became busy, the outcome being an immediate and vast increase in the output of the yellow metal. The world's annual gold production, which was only \$30,000,000 just before Marshall's lucky strike, quickly doubled and tripled. By 1853 the United States was producing \$65,000,000 a year, a large proportion of it from California.

This stream of new stores of gold flowing into the channels of commerce everywhere, quickened every activity in the United States and Europe, most of our gold, serving its immediate purpose, being exported, re-enforcing the flood which began to pour from Australia. The torpor in trade here and on the other side of the Atlantic soon was succeeded by a prosperity such as the world never experienced before. The deluge became so great that the French economist, Chevalier, seriously proposed that gold be demonetized, as it was becoming so plentiful that he feared it would eventually get so cheap that it would descend to the level of the base metals. Eventually the world's gold output slowly decreased, and was down to about \$100,000,000 a year a quarter of a century ago, but it has been on the gain since then, and amounted to \$475,000,000 in 1912, a little less than \$100,000,000 of which was contributed by the mines of the United States. From the date of Marshall's "find" in 1848 down to the beginning of 1913 California has produced \$1,612,000,000 of gold.

The present generation has seen the Golden State grow to such an extent that the yellow metal is now one of its minor interests. From 92,000 in 1850 California's population had expanded to 2,377,000 in 1910. It is the twelfth State in rank among the forty-eight, and has an area and a richness of soil which would enable it to support a population of 50,000,000. Notwithstanding the earthquake and fire which almost wiped out its metropolis, San Francisco, in 1906, that city rallied so quickly and so completely that it grew 22 per cent. in the decade, its population in 1910 being 417,000. In Los Angeles, which increased at the rate of 211 per cent. in the ten years ending with 1910, and which had 319,000 people in that year, California has one of the wonder cities of the world.

But California is only at the beginning of its growth. The Panama Canal Exposition will attract millions of people to San Francisco in 1915 from all parts of the world. That isthmian short cut between the two great oceans will give an impetus to California's trade with the rest of the world which is destined to make its vessels a familiar sight in the more important ports all over the globe.

A Good Loser.

EVERYBODY loves a good loser. President Taft is one. In no utterance of his since his defeat in November has there been the slightest trace of bitterness. Not only have Mr. Taft's post-election speeches been happy in tone, but they have revealed the ripened wisdom of a far-seeing statesman whose advice will be sought with great advantage to the country on his retirement from the Presidency.

In his Philadelphia Clover Club speech President Taft expressed, as he has done repeatedly, his good wishes for the incoming administration, but also dropped a word of advice to President-elect Wilson and the Democratic Party which they would do well to heed in the interest of the country's prosperity. "The Democratic Party found its victory in November," said Mr. Taft, "between the 'Republican Party deemed conservative and the Progressive Party called radical,' the verdict of the people being in effect for a 'middle-of-the-road policy.'"

He pointed out also that the country was on the verge of an era of unexampled prosperity, if not checked by unwise legislation by the Democratic Party. Speaking of the ambitious program that has been mapped out, all the way from tariff revision to emancipating the poor from poverty, President Taft says: "If this program can be carried out in one, two, or three terms or decades, we all shall be pleased." But a radical and violent up-turning of the tariff and a "progressive" spirit to smash every industry that is succeeding will not increase our foreign trade or build up our industries.

A middle-of-the-road policy which with all changes proposed seeks to preserve constitutional limitations is the only policy that will produce really progressive legislation and at the same time keep the industrial life of the nation in a healthy state. Mr. Wilson has two classes of advisers. It remains to be seen whether as President he will smash things just for the pleasure of smashing, or will follow the advice of his illustrious predecessor in office and stick to the "middle of the road."

The Plain Truth.

LEMONS! The tariff smashers of California are now insisting that the duty on lemons must be retained to protect the lemon growers of that State. They must take their medicine. A vigorous demand for free lemons has been made on behalf of the consumers and is being favorably considered by the tariff revisers at Washington. The fruit growers of California will also take notice that substantial tariff reductions on prunes, currants, raisins, almonds, filberts and other products of California's soil are to follow. If the fruit growers of that great and prosperous State have any objection they should get after their Congressmen with a big stick. Let the people rule.

QUALITY! The *Sunset Monthly* says that every one should read William H. Ingersoll's striking article on "Need of a One Price System" which appeared in LESLIE'S of January 2d. We agree with our contemporary that Mr. Ingersoll is one of the strongest promoters of honest,

believable advertising and that this is the basis of his business success and we also believe with the *Sunset Monthly* that "Advertised quality is known quality—standard quality—one-priced quality." The edition of LESLIE'S this week is 383,000 copies which means at least two million readers. They are readers of quality, readers who are not too busy to take a ten cent publication and enjoy it. LESLIE'S congratulates itself on the high character and intelligence of its magnificent army of followers.

WAGES! We can't be so bad when a great industrial corporation announces as a new year's gift to its employees a wage increase of \$12,000,000 a year. This the United States Steel Corporation has done, the new schedule of wages going into effect Feb. 1. In the face of the anti-trust suit that has been instituted by the Federal Government against the corporation, and the almost certain tinkering with the steel schedule by the incoming Democratic administration, the Steel Corporation has made this generous advance to apply particularly to the great mass of workmen receiving the lowest daily wages. The action shows that the officers of the Steel Corporation in spite of untoward signs have confidence in the future, and indicates also a sincere desire on their part to do all they can for their employees. Give credit where credit is due.

THE telephone service in the United States is the best in the world. Every traveler knows this and foreigners admit it. There is no monopoly of the telephone business here, for there are 20,000 independent companies. But we live in an era when it is the fashion of legislators not to legislate but to investigate. This is the quickest road to secure notoriety and the politicians have been prompt to take it. So we are to have an investigation of the so-called "telephone trust" by the Interstate Commerce Commission, not because the service isn't good, nor because rates are generally unreasonable, but because the same disturbing influences that have imperiled the prosperity of the country so long are still at work to create antagonisms, to stimulate distrust and to destroy confidence in business and in business men. Some day in the not distant future we shall look back on this era of suspicion and unbelief with the contempt it so richly deserves.

GOULD! The marriage of Miss Helen Gould is in striking and wholesome contrast with that of many of our heiresses who have sold themselves to empty foreign titles and an unhappy wedded life. "The example that Miss Helen Gould has set in choosing for her husband a God-fearing and God-loving man," said the Rev. James B. Ely in addressing the Presbyterian ministers' meeting of Philadelphia, "is one that every young girl in the nation ought to follow. It will do more to solve this home problem than 10,000 sermons on divorce, and I expect it will turn out to be one of the most successful matches that has ever been made." One of the surest salvations of the home problem is the marriage of people whose aims and ideals are identical or harmonious. It really insures, before the wedding takes place, that there will be no home problem. In this as in everything else Miss Gould has pursued the sensible course that has made her a friend and helper of so many people throughout the world.

CASH! Looking after the people's rights is one thing that all the politicians claim to be doing, but Governor Sulzer of New York proposes to look after the people's cash. He realizes, as President Taft does at Washington, that extravagance in public expenditures has become the scandal of the day. It pervades everywhere—in nation, in State and in municipalities. To meet the situation thoroughly, Governor Sulzer, with his customary decision of character, has selected a trained newspaper man, John A. Hennessy, as Executive Auditor to scrutinize the expenditures of the departments with an eagle eye and to give the Governor exact information on which he can act in the interests of the public welfare. Furthermore Governor Sulzer has made it known, in his first public utterance, that he does not propose to jeopardize the prosperity of the State, nor the interests of the business men in his efforts to advance the cause of the people all along the line. This is another evidence that Reason is being restored to its place by our most thoughtful public men.

BUSTED! New Jersey, the so-called "home of the trusts," proposes to bust everything in sight. Under the inspiration of President-elect Wilson, bills have been introduced in the Legislature prohibiting the incorporation of future holding companies, making guilt personal and punishable by fine and imprisonment, and prohibiting secret price agreements or the issue of securities for profits not yet earned. Under the proposed law, any combination or agreement between two or more corporations, firms, or persons to restrict trade, limit production, increase prices or fix prices so as to preclude free and unrestricted competition is to be a misdemeanor. Under such a law, would a labor union have the right to fix the prices of labor and prevent non-union men from seeking employment in shops when strikes are called? The proposed legislation in New Jersey so far as it prevents restraint of trade or interference with fair competition, is unobjectionable, but haven't we laws enough to deal with the subject and isn't the public getting a little tired of the whole trust-busting, railroad smashing and tariff tinkering business? Give prosperity a chance! Let us have peace! Let the people alone!

A Business Man's Idea of Benevolence

Mr. John D. Rockefeller's Way of Getting Largest Returns from Large Gifts

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES



MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.,

Who is personally active in all the family benevolences. His public-spirited work as chairman of the Grand Jury which investigated the white slave traffic of New York led to his endowment of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, the most hopeful effort yet made to eradicate the social evil.



MR. FREDERICK T. GATES,

Business and personal representative of John D. Rockefeller and chairman of the General Education Board.



MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Whose succession of large gifts for philanthropic purposes have been crowned by an application for a Federal charter for The Rockefeller Foundation, with an endowment of not more than \$100,000,000, to be administered by a self-perpetuating board of trustees and devoted to alleviating suffering and inefficiency throughout the world. His businesslike principles of administering large gifts have revolutionized the methods of charitable organizations.



MR. STARR J. MURPHY,

The personal counsel and benevolent representative of Mr. John D. Rockefeller since 1904.



MR. JEROME D. GREEN,

Benevolent representative of Mr. John D. Rockefeller since 1912. He was formerly connected with Yale University in a business capacity and was selected as general manager of the business affairs of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, where he made a fine record.

It is proper to estimate Mr. John D. Rockefeller's interest in human welfare by these totals:

The Rockefeller Foundation—limited to	\$100,000,000
University of Chicago	35,000,000
General Education Board	32,000,000
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research	10,000,000
Commission for Eradicating Hookworm	1,000,000
Private Benevolences	Unknown Millions

But it is possible to count up all the millions that he has given and may give, and still fall infinitely short of his real service to humanity. The spirit in which he has given and the sound business sense which he has shown in providing for the administration of his gifts—herein has Mr. Rockefeller shown himself pre-eminent among benefactors.

Up to 1890, he had been giving generously, but in a haphazard fashion, investigating each individual appeal and quietly acting upon it. Many struggling colleges were placed upon their feet; churches in newly settled regions were established; large sums were regularly given to maintain American missionaries in Asia and Africa; and other worthy causes found in him a sympathetic friend. Then he put a business man's brain to work on the problem of benevolence and laid down some fundamentals for his own guidance. The broad lines which he has followed since that day are essentially these:

- (1) Individual appeals for personal gifts, based only upon the fact that the petitioner needed or would be glad to have the money, were declined.
- (2) Local requests for assistance, such as the establishment of a hospital for crippled children in an Iowa city, were referred to persons who lived there, who could judge as to the need of such an institution, and who might properly be asked to bear the local burden.
- (3) National and international claims of a worthy character, it was adjudged, could be more efficiently met by working through the regularly organized societies which made a special study of these.

Mr. Rockefeller, who has always given a great deal more of personal thought to such matters than people have any idea of, then went a step farther. He wished to assure himself that his gifts became a real and lasting contribution to the progress of the race. His own outline of what he understood progress to consist of is this:

- (a) Progress in the means of subsistence.
- (b) Progress in government and law.
- (c) Progress in literature and language.
- (d) Progress in science and philosophy.
- (e) Progress in art and refinement.
- (f) Progress in morality and religion.

All of these except the first and last could be best served by promoting higher education, in his judgment. And that is one explanation of Mr. Rockefeller's large gifts to the University of Chicago and to the General Education Board. He was not seeking merely to establish a great university with the idea of perpetuating his name, for his name is now rapidly being dissociated from it, even in the public mind. He had great pride in it and its President was always a welcome visitor in his home; but he did not undertake to dictate to it in any meddlesome way. When he decided that the purpose he had in view could be served by giving more money, the check went forward; he says that President Harper never solicited a dollar, nor were the finances of the institution ever discussed between them. When the time came that it seemed best for his own personality to drop out, he made his final gift and nobly left the institution to go on its triumphal way without even retaining personal representation on its board.

But his great genius appears at the brightest in his organization of the General Education Board. He picked a group of able men, as he might have selected men to run a railroad, and set them to the task of studying the problems of higher education—both broadly and in minutest detail. When a college asked for aid, it was thoroughly investigated. If found to be in debt, or if its territory so overlapped that of another institution that it had no great possibility of usefulness, the request was declined. "I am told by those who have given most careful study to this problem," says Mr. Rockefeller, "that it is highly probable that enough money has been squandered on unwise educational projects to have built up a national system of higher

education adequate to our needs if the money had been properly directed to that end."

It is not too much to say that the work of the General Education Board has been revolutionary. Wholly aside from the money which the Board distributes (approximately \$2,000,000 a year), its wholesome influence has been nation-wide. The finances of some of the highest universities have been reorganized and the multiplication of inefficient institutions has been notably checked. The organization of this Board and the business way in which it has distributed its funds mark a distinct epoch in American benefactions. And it is distinctly a Rockefeller business idea.

Another evidence of his sagacity as well as his kindness is the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He saw that there was no way in which a brilliant and scientific physician could devote himself exclusively to the investigation of the causes of disease and to the discovery of cures. He at once set himself to make a way. A sufficient sum of money was designated and placed in the hands of a board of trustees to administer. This was the business end of it.

SOME FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF BENEVOLENCE.

By JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

If the people can be educated to help themselves, we strike at the root of many of the fundamental evils of the world.

The man who plans to do all his giving on Sunday is a poor pro for the institutions of the country.

It is good to know that there are always unselfish men, of the best calibre, to help in every large philanthropic enterprise.

If a combination to do business is effective in saving waste and in getting better results, why is not combination far more important in philanthropic work?

We must always remember that there is not enough money for the work of human uplift and there never can be. How vitally important, therefore, that the expenditure should go as far as possible and be used with the greatest intelligence.

In this country we have come to the period when we can well afford to ask the ablest men to devote more of their time, thought, and money to the public well-being.

It would be the narrowest sort of view to take, and I think the meanest, to consider that good works consist chiefly in the outright giving of money.

As I study wealthy men, I can see but one way in which they can secure a real equivalent for money spent, and that is to cultivate a taste for giving where the money may produce an effect which will be a lasting gratification.

Probably the greatest single obstacle to the progress and happiness of the American people lies in the willingness of so many men to invest their time and money in multiplying competitive industries instead of opening new fields.

It should be a greater pleasure and satisfaction to give money for a good cause than to earn it, and I have always indulged the hope that during my life I should be able to help establish efficiency in giving so that wealth may be of greater use to the present and future generations.

Fortunately, my children have been as earnest as I, and much more diligent, in carefully and intelligently carrying out the work begun.

—From "Random Recollections" in *World's Work*.

Another board of scientific men was selected to conduct the Institute as their judgment directed, unhampered by any financial difficulties or by any meddling on the part of the donor or the business board. Under the leadership of Dr. Simon Flexner, this Institute has already blessed the world in many ways.

Dr. Flexner's brilliant success, after long years of patient labor, in providing a serum that would make future epidemics of cerebro-spinal meningitis undreaded, was the first spectacular result. The surgical work of Dr. Alexis Carrel, which has just been crowned with a Nobel Prize, is the latest. Between these two are less sensational achievements in many fields of research—and only a beginning has yet been made. If the Institute were abolished to-morrow, the wisdom of Mr. Rockefeller in establishing it would be abundantly justified.

The Commission for Eradicating the Hookworm Disease is another illustration of the keen working of Mr. Rockefeller's mind. Dr. C. W. Stiles, of the Marine Hospital Service, had made the discovery that the large numbers of listless whites in certain regions of the South were not due to climate or temperament but to an intestinal parasite that entered the blood, mainly through bare feet. Also, that it could be quickly and easily eradicated. When these facts came to Mr. Rockefeller's attention, he immediately set aside the money to accomplish the result, for he could see the far-reaching influence of such a gift. And he used great tact in so doing.

Instead of offering his gift in the form of charity, which would have been indignantly spurned, the State Boards of Health were asked to appoint special inspectors (whose salaries were paid from the fund) to make careful surveys of the regions affected. County dispensaries were established solely for the eradication of the disease, and it was soon found that these became centers for the diffusion of sanitary assistance in other directions. It is, in brief, one of the best pieces of administrative work that can be found in any land—and the genius of Mr. Rockefeller is closely identified with it. This work for the South is only the first step. It is now believed that two-thirds of the people of India and most of the millions of Africa are on a lower scale of life from the same cause. It is only a question of a short time when similar relief will come to every afflicted nation.

It would seem that any man had properly served his own generation if he should stop at this point and go to his tomb in the consciousness that he had done well and wisely by his fellow-men. But the crowning work of Mr. Rockefeller's life was his application for a charter for "The Rockefeller Foundation," whose object is "to promote the well-being and to advance the civilization of the peoples of the United States and its Territories and possessions, and of foreign lands, in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge; in the prevention and relief of suffering; and in the promotion of any and all of the elements of human progress." And all of this to be done in such a way that Congress can at any time control its activities.

Mr. Rockefeller himself is as keenly anxious as any one possibly can be to make sure that the great sum which he is about to give shall always be used for the purposes which he has in mind and he has employed the best advice that he could obtain to insure this result in the pending measure.

Mr. Rockefeller desires a Federal incorporation for this foundation partly as a matter of sentiment, for he made his money by doing business on a national scale and he wants his biggest gift to the people to take on a national character also. He also believes that control by the people of the whole country is safer and better than control in the interests of any one section.

He does not have to obtain a Federal charter for his foundation. Under the laws of almost any State a foundation could be incorporated or a trusteeship set up which would be much less restricted than is that established by the proposed bill.

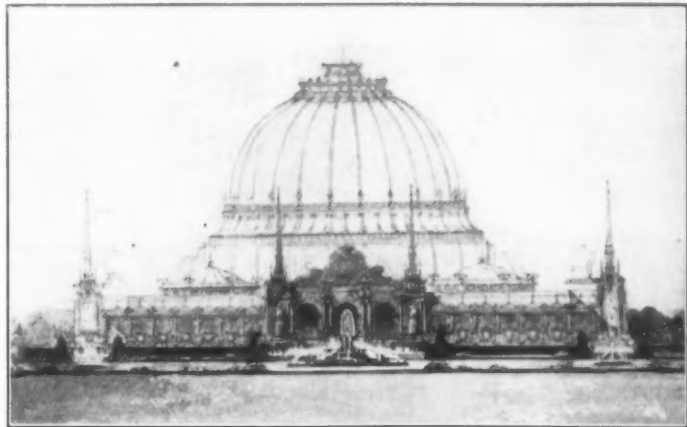
With wisdom and commendable forethought Mr. Rockefeller

(Continued on page 158.)

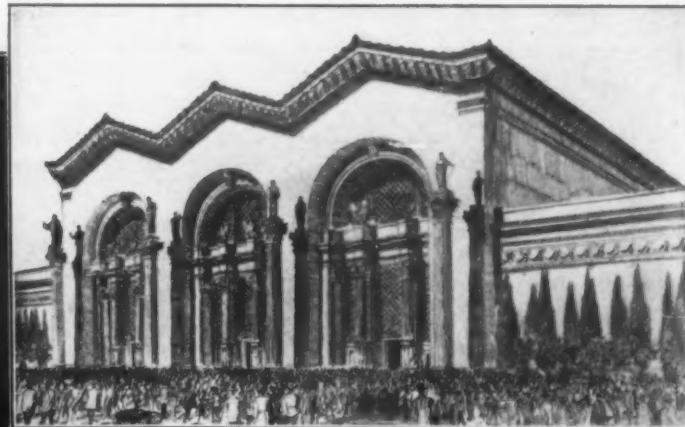
Imposing Palaces for a Great World's Fair

Splendors of the World to Be Shown in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. Two Years Before Its Opening Twenty-five Nations Have Accepted President Taft's Invitation to Take Part

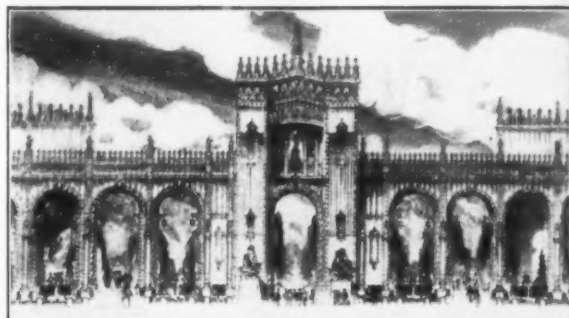
By HAMILTON WRIGHT



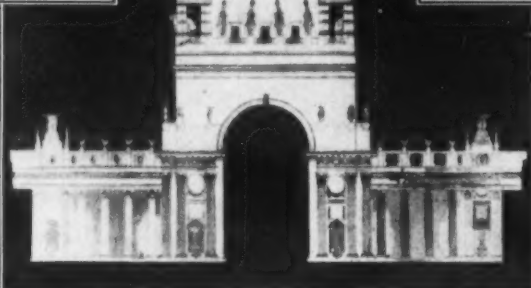
A GLORIOUS DOME.
Horticultural Building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. It will be 630 by 295 feet and will be one of the most notable structures of the kind ever built, as it will be composed almost entirely of glass. It will be set in the west end of the south garden, opposite the handsome Palace of Education.



THE LARGEST EDIFICE OF THE EXPOSITION.
Imposing front of Machinery Hall, which structure will be 967 8-10 feet long by 367 8-10 feet wide, and will be decorated with more than a mile and a half of ornamental cornices. The interior arrangement consists of three naves 75 feet wide, 100 feet high and more than 900 feet in length. Ground was broken for this building on January 1st last.



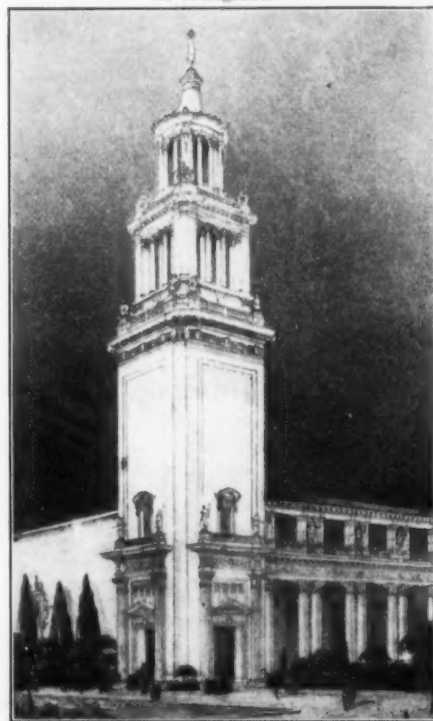
AN ARCHITECT'S MASTERPIECE.
Facade in the superb Festive or East Court. It will be one of the most attractive of the architectural creations which will characterize the Exposition. The architect is Louis C. Mullgardt.



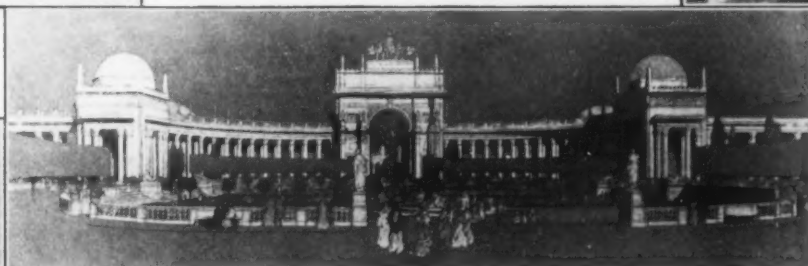
STATELY TOWER OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.
This structure will be situated at the south end of the Court of Honor, and it will be the dominating architectural feature of the Exposition. The tower will be wondrously beautiful, with a setting of statuary and mural paintings and mosaics.



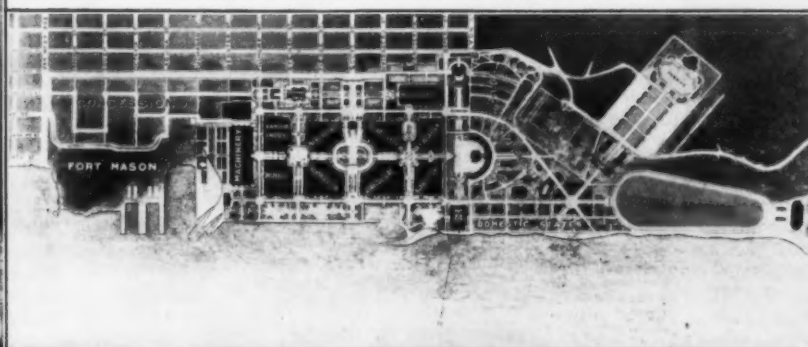
A NOOK OF DELIGHT.
One of the minor courts which will open on the tropical garden at the south. This court, which was designed by George W. Kelham, will lie south of the Court of Four Seasons.



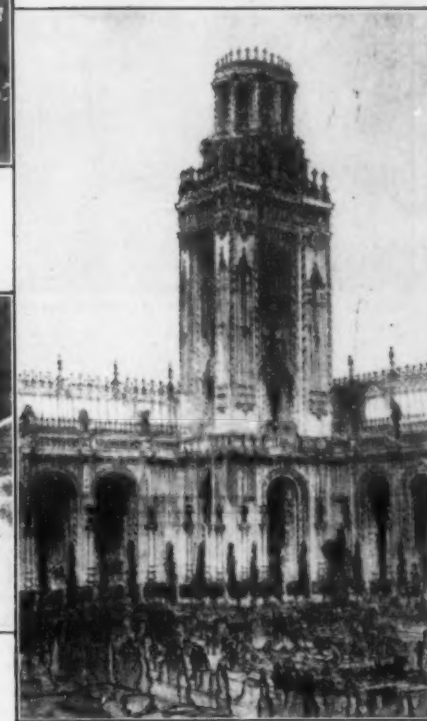
A SUPERB FEATURE.
One of the fine Italian towers which will mark the approach to the West South Court at the great world's fair.



ONE OF THE CHIEF ATTRACTIONS.
Section of the great central court designed by McKim, Mead & White. This court, which will be about 900 by 600 feet, will divide the main rectangle of the Exposition buildings from north to south. Upon the east figures symbolical of the Orient will surmount the huge arch, upon the west the story of the setting sun will be depicted, and prairie schooners will be shown on an arch in the west.



GROUND PLAN OF THE EXPOSITION.
This shows how the grounds will be laid out and the buildings arranged. The two principal locations of the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be at Harbor View and at Golden Gate Park. Harbor View lies as a crescent on San Francisco Bay, midway between the Ferry building and Golden Gate. The east end of Golden Gate Park, which will be used for Exposition purposes, faces the Pacific Ocean below the famous Cliff House. These two sites, with intermediate locations, will be connected by a fine winding boulevard. The area of the grounds will exceed 625 acres. 540 acres of Golden Gate Park will be utilized and this will be the seat of the permanent features of the Exposition. Many nations have signified their intention of taking part in the great fair for which California alone has pledged a fund of \$20,000,000.



AN EXQUISITE PIECE OF ARCHITECTURE.
An Echo Tower in the Festive or East Court of the Exposition. Its richness and elegance will appeal to every eye.

CALIFORNIA is keeping step with Colonel Goethals at Panama. No time is being lost in getting the Panama Exposition ready. All of the fourteen main exhibit palaces will be completed by June, 1914. This will permit the adornment of the exposition grounds with several hundred thousand rare trees, plants and shrubs which are being grown in nurseries. By June, 1914, the exhibits of the world may be unloaded on the exposition grounds from the steamships which have borne them from all parts of the globe.

On New Year's Day construction began on Machinery Hall, the largest single structure and the first of the great exposition palaces. The building will be 967 feet long and 367 feet wide, and its nave will be 100 feet in height. Its domes and towers will be higher. It will be finished in two hundred and forty-eight days. This will bring the structure to completion by August next, and by that date every one of the huge main exhibit palaces that will house general exhibits will be under process of construction.

The construction represents but a single phase of the exposition progress. More than two years in advance of its opening the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

had been assured a degree of participation by the nations of the world and by the commonwealths of the United States that, in the opinion of notable authorities in world's exhibitions, has brought it to a point where it overshadows any commemorative and instructive exposition in history.

Thirty-five States have taken legislative action toward participation; twenty-five of the nations of the world have accepted President Taft's invitation to join with America in celebrating America's greatest achievement; more than eight hundred applications for exhibit space have been received and many of the displays will range in value from \$200,000 to \$300,000; more than two thousand applications for concessions have been received by Director of Concessions Burt. Some of these concessions are unusually original and striking. Several of them will cost \$250,000 and upward. Among these, it may be observed, is a particularly appropriate concession, a miniature of the Panama Canal, with a "twenty-minute trip through the canal."

Japan, first of the nations to select its site, will expend \$1,000,000 upon the exposition. New York, first of the commonwealths to take action, has appropriated \$750,000

as a preliminary fund, and Chairman Norman E. Mack and the members of New York's Exposition Commission have assured the exposition authorities that the Empire State stands ready to do its part to render the Panama Exposition the greatest success in history.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition will stand alone among exhibitions, not only in its architectural treatment, but in its setting and the adornment of its grounds. Vast beds of flowers, palms, flowering shrubs, and on the water front, cypress and evergreens, will lend warmth and color to the facades of the great exposition palaces, to the interior courts, to the sunken gardens and the vast colonnades and peristyles.

The final plans of the exposition call for a city of palaces inside the Golden Gate, distinguished from an architectural viewpoint by a wonderful grouping of buildings about a series of great interior courts. For more than a year a notable commission of architects has been engaged upon the work. With the architectural commission Jules Guerin, Director of Color, and his force, and A. Stirling Calder, Director of Mosaics, Carl Bitter, Director of

(Continued on page 149.)

Revolutionizing Our Paper Currency

The New Quarter-size Smaller Bank Notes Will Be Recognizable at a Glance and It Will Be Utterly Impossible for Crooks to Pass the Currency for Higher Denominations

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for "LESLIE'S WEEKLY"



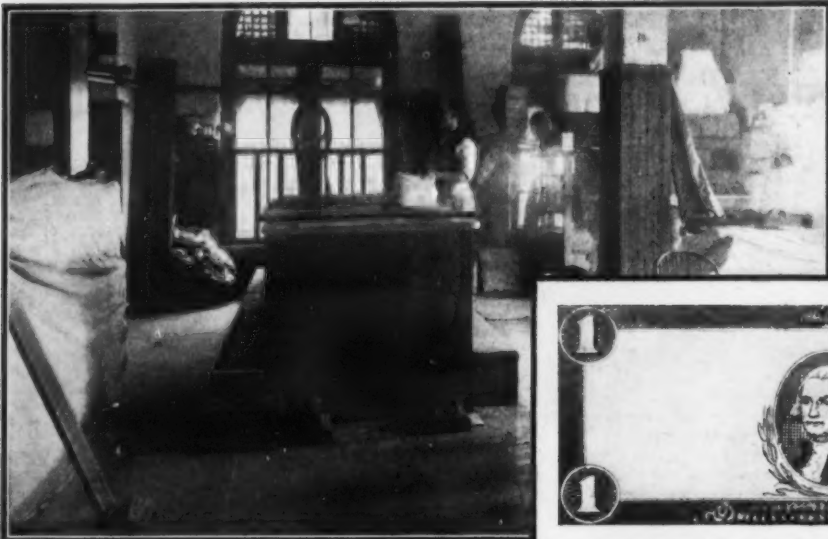
MACHINERY WHICH DOES ARTISTIC WORK.

These machines will be used in engraving the scrolls which will be placed on the backs of the new national currency. The design for this side of all the notes, without regard to denomination, will be the same. Kenyon Cox, the well known artist, has been working on this feature of the innovation.

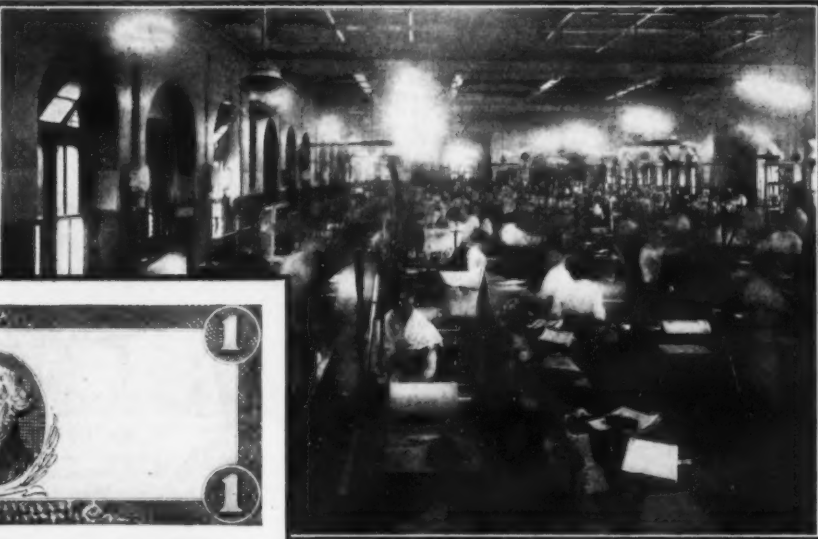


WHERE THE NEW CURRENCY WILL BE ENGRAVED.

Scene in the engraving room at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the most skillful men in this line of work are employed. The inspectors of plates are seen at right carefully scrutinizing the work already done, so as to avoid the slightest imperfection in the plates from which paper money is printed.



PREPARING CURRENCY PAPER FOR THE PRESS.
Wetting down the paper before the money is printed. For all plate printing work paper is dampened before the impression is taken. This insures that distinct and clear impression which is absolutely essential in work of this kind.



PRINTING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF PAPER MONEY.
This is the printing room at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and all the paper currency of the nation goes through the press here. There are now about 2,000,000,000 pieces of paper money in circulation, all of which will be replaced by the new type of notes.



NEW AND OLD COMPARED.

Outline of the bank note we are now using (upper picture), which is 7.2 inches long and 3.04 inches wide. The new bill (lower outline) will be only 6 inches long and 2.5 inches wide.

WITHIN the next month or two, if present promises are kept, our citizens will witness the greatest revolution that has ever been made in the size and appearance of paper money in the United States. Each one of the two billion notes of that kind now in circulation will be supplemented by uniform pieces of currency about a quarter-size smaller than that now used. If the comment occasioned by the establishment of the Parcel Post, the Rural Free Delivery, and every other innovation Uncle Sam has made in the last twenty years could all be rolled into one, it would not bring forth a tenth part of the popular interest which will be manifested when the people realize that each and every piece of paper money is to be changed. That day will sound the doom of the counterfeiter who now raises a one to a ten, a ten to a twenty, a twenty to a fifty dollar bill, or in fact, misrepresents any denomination.

The value of the new bill will be apparent on sight. Any note with Washington's portrait on it will be one dollar, Jefferson's, two dollars, Lincoln's, five dollars, Grover Cleveland's, ten dollars, Alexander Hamilton's, twenty dollars, Andrew Jackson's, fifty dollars, Franklin's, \$100, John Marshall's, \$500, and so on. It would then be utterly impossible for a forger to boost a one dollar bill to a ten dollar bill, as is so frequently done, because within a few months after the system has been in vogue every man, woman and child will have learned that George Washington's picture stands for one dollar, and not ten. We will then have the safest and simplest system of national currency in the world.

This reform has been contemplated for years. It now looks as if Secretary MacVeagh will have the honor of inaugurating the progressive step. At least, to him will go the credit, and rightly so, for the radical departure. Our present forms of paper currency are so numerous and varied in appearance as to puzzle the most astute bank teller. It is a fact that there now are 12,000 national bank note plates at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Each one of the 7,000 national banks in the country has its own kind of paper money struck off. It would make the average accountant dizzy should he try to remember the

various ramifications in design. Such a task would be beyond a human being. There lies the principal reason for so much counterfeit money constantly passing muster. With the reform system, 200 plates will replace the 12,000. National bank notes will then be like other notes, except that the name of the particular bank will be engraved thereon.

As they stand to-day, five dollar United States notes bear the figure of a woodsman armed with ax and rifle, and a vignette of Andrew Jackson. On the five dollar national bank notes is a portrait of Benjamin Harrison with the landing of the Pilgrims on the reverse side. As contrasted with this variation, the new five dollar note, be it bank or Treasury, will bear the portrait of Lincoln, as stated before. Its back will be of standard design. All notes will be the same in this respect. Their backs will look alike, be they one, ten, or ten thousand dollar denominations. To determine the denomination, the user will have to turn the note's face upward. And just there will be another great advantage for the new system. The notes to be—on the face side—will bear a distinctive border, one thoroughly standardized, for it will appear the same on each and every note. Bank tellers and careful citizens will soon become so familiar with this border that they will be able to detect at a glance any attempt at imitation.

There are no finer engravers anywhere than those in our government's money factory. Once the public has fixed its mind on the standard face of one of these bills, it will take such a counterfeiter as has yet not been discovered to make a duplication which would pass its scrutiny. The principal thing the passer will have to watch will be the denomination. He will then be able to give his entire attention to the fact, which I repeat, that a

one dollar note should bear the face of Washington, a two dollar bill, Jefferson, a five spot, Lincoln, and up accordingly. It will be necessary for him to look on only one side of the note for the denomination, instead of two, as now, and the average American citizen will then know more about the paper currency of his own nation than he ever did before.

Curiously enough, we had to turn to the money which we are now engraving for our little brown brothers, the Filipinos, for the decided change in the size of the new currency notes. Our present bills are seven and two-tenths inches long, and three and four-hundredths inches wide. The new bills will be six inches long by two and a half wide. The advantage of the smaller bill is that it will have to be folded less than a larger one. It will fit the pocket-book better. The paper will be more sanitary. The note will require less space. Such currency will be more economical, because it will last longer. The average life of paper money in the United States is less than three years. It is then in such a wornout and filthy condition that it must be replaced.

At present the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is turning out 300,000,000 pieces of paper money each year. It will be no easy task to supplement our paper currency system. Owing to its enormity, it will not be possible to make such a change over night. It would take a string of 5,000 two-horse wagons to haul the two billion pieces of money which are now supposed to be in circulation. It is estimated that the reform will reduce the tonnage of this money by one-third. When it is known that it costs us almost \$5,000,000 a year to manufacture our paper money, something of the great saving may be realized. As soon as the new designs have been officially acted upon and approved, the Treasury Department expects to proceed with their manufacture. No authorization is necessary from Congress to sanction this step. Then, as soon as the reserve supply of notes of any denomination needs replenishing, the diminutive paper will be substituted. I have been confidentially assured that this change may take place as early as within the next sixty days. It would mark the most interesting currency reform that we have ever seen.

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People Talked About



MISS S. C. GEARY,

Of Los Angeles, Cal., the efficient secretary of the Automobile Club of Southern California, the biggest of its sort in America and the second largest in the world. No woman elsewhere holds a similar position, and much of the organization's success has been attributed to Miss Geary's efforts. She has brought the club's membership up to 5,200.



JAMES S. DAVENPORT,

Of Vinita, Oklahoma, who was recently elected to serve his third term in Congress. He represents the Third Oklahoma District. The statement, that R. T. Daniels was elected, was erroneous.



CHARLES EDISON,

Son of the noted inventor, Thomas A. Edison, who has given up his studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to engage in research work as a preparation to take up his father's life work.



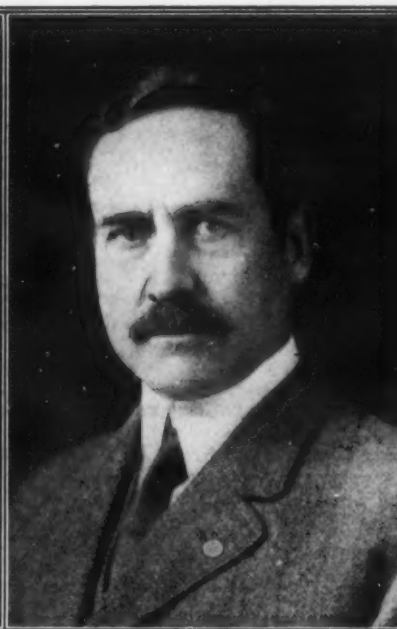
ARE THESE THE OLDEST TWINS?

Samuel and William Munsey, of Babylon, Long Island, who are said to be the oldest living twins in the world. They recently celebrated their ninety-fourth birthday, when their family had a large reunion in their honor. They are both healthy and active and hope to celebrate their hundredth anniversary together.



THE NEW PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

Raymond Poincare, Premier of France, who was elected by the National Assembly as President of that Republic, for the 7-year term beginning February 18th. He received 429 out of 848 votes cast. M. Poincare is France's ablest statesman, and he was potent in inducing the Powers to take a peaceable attitude on the Balkan War question. Though chosen by the Senators and Deputies in joint session, he was undoubtedly the popular choice, and the most enthusiastic demonstrations followed his election. He is expected as President to exert a positive influence in national and international affairs, instead of being, like his predecessors, almost a mere figurehead. M. Poincare is a lawyer, a prolific author and an eloquent speaker. His election has given satisfaction to nearly all Europe.



CHARLES C. MOORE,

President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held at San Francisco during the summer and fall of 1915 in celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal. Many nations of the earth will exhibit their products and manufactures there. Mr. Moore is 44 years old, is a self-made man and has amassed a fortune in engineering. As President of the Exposition he more than bears out his reputation for exceptional business efficiency.



EDWARD F. MYLIUS, WHO CHALLENGED A KING.

Mylius (at left), was detained at Ellis Island, New York, as an undesirable immigrant because he was convicted in London, Eng., of libeling King George and had served a term in prison. Mylius circulated copies of the newspaper "Liberator," published in Paris, by Edward H. James (at right), containing a story that King George, while a Prince, married the daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, and was thus a bigamist. Secretary Nagel ordered Mylius's deportation on the ground that he had been guilty, not of a political offense as was claimed, but of a crime. Mr. James, who wrote the article about the King's alleged marriage, hurried to New York from Paris to aid Mylius in the latter's effort to enter this country. Mr. James is American born.

Women Promoters of a Great World's Fair



MRS. PHEBE A. HEARST,

Honorary President of the Board of Lady Managers of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held at San Francisco in 1915.



MRS. FRED G. SANBORN,

Acting-President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition's Board of Lady Managers, and a zealous worker for the great project.



MRS. LOVELL WHITE,

Member of the Board of Lady Managers of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. She is a prominent Western club woman.



ED A. GOEWY
("The Old Fan.")

The Old Fan Says:

"The holdout squad is now furnishing the fans with the customary, big midwinter laugh."

By ED A. GOEWY

Illustrated by "ZIM"



EUGENE ZIMMERMAN,
The noted cartoonist ("Zim.")

"SAY, George," said the Old Fan, as he dropped a two-bit piece on the cigar counter, "what's that you're reading in the paper that makes you look so blue?"

"Oh!" replied the clerk as he pushed a box of smokers toward the veteran sport, "I've been sizing up the list of the stars who vow that they won't play baseball next season unless they are granted big salary increases. It makes me sad. I tell you, if some of those boys don't get what they want and refuse to do stunts during the coming summer, our National game is going to get an awful dent put in it."



Everybody's doing it.

"Now, son, listen to me," came back the old timer, "these hold out boys crop up every winter just as regularly as we have icicles. And they are of about the same importance. The warm spring sun melts the one and takes all the talk and fight out of the other. Practically every player now holding out for a larger stipend will make about as much noise as a bunch of fire-crackers for a time, thereby getting his picture and his vaporings in some of the papers; and then he will walk meekly up to the captain's office and affix his John Henry as he has done on several previous occasions. If you want to get the real, big laugh out of this holdout business, just stop and think that the papers say that 'Rube' Marquard is among the most prominent of the present winter's increased salary coaxes. Most of us can remember the elongated twirler when he arrived at the Polo Grounds fresh from the American Association, and the sensation that he did not create. Under McGraw he has developed his pitching arm and is now considered some pumpkins in the baseball world. Just what will he do to earn as much as he's now getting if he doesn't play with the Giants this year? You get me? I thought you would."

"Now forget all about these fellows. If any of them are foolish enough to lay off for a season when they are going good, they'll probably be of little use thereafter. Take the case of Mike Donlin, for instance. Has he ever been the same around the diamond since he went behind the footlights? I think not, and rumor now has it that he is to be sent to the minors. Marquard owes a great deal to the Giants, whether he appreciates it or not. In any event, McGraw will handle him with all the judgment and skill he used to use when the 'Rube' was the recipient of anything but compliments from the Polo Grounds' fans. And next spring he and all the rest of the midwinter disturbers will be right on their old jobs, and mighty glad to be drawing their weekly wage, in spite of their recent bluffs."

"In contrast to some of the treatment Frank Chance has received in his business dealings with certain people, the handling of his interests by President Garry Herrmann, of the Cincinnati club, stands out good and strong as the behavior of a true sportsman. Herrmann paid \$1,500 to the Cubs' ownership for Chance's release by the waiver route and then worked diligently to assist the popular ex-manager of the Windy City outfit to get a berth where he would be able to show that he still retains his wonderful skill and cunning and at the same time draw down a big salary. Every



The popular winter game—shaking for the players.

fan the country o'er admires Chance and wishes him all kinds of good luck in the future. If the Cubs ever succeed in getting another leader of his ability they will be lucky. Considering the wonderful things he accomplished his salary was small, and unlike McGraw and Clarke, he was never supplied with large sums of money with which to purchase players. 'David Harum' trades were usually

resorted to when the Chicago Nationals needed bolstering up, but the other club owners are wise now and the future will probably see but few repetitions of the deal that sent Cole and Hofman to the Pirates in exchange for Leach and Liefeld.

"According to Fred Clarke, Owner Murphy said Cole and Hofman were in shape to play when they were not and were of but little use to the Pirates all last season. Leach and Liefeld, on the other hand, did considerable good work for the Cubs. Leach would not have been traded but for the fact that he was not on the best of terms with Barney Dreyfuss, the Pittsburgh's chief. Clarke fears that Hofman will not be able to play much during the 1913 season, and Cole has been sent to Columbus. To-day you can find thousands of fans who will argue till black in the face that Evers's outfit is all shot to pieces and will not finish in the first division during the coming season. Others, who think a little better of them, say the best they will do will be fourth. These figure that the Giants, Pirates and Reds will beat them out, with the first two doing the real fighting for the pennant."

"There is no doubt that Fred Clarke and his band of Pirates are going to make a strenuous attempt to capture the coveted bunting this year. Right now Clarke is mak-



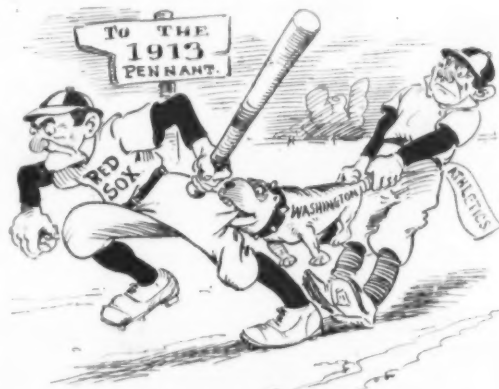
A NOTABLE BASEBALL DEAL.

Frank Chance (at left), the "peerless leader," and Frank Farrell, owner of the New York American League Club, preparing to sign the papers which made Chance the manager of the "Highlanders" at a salary of \$25,000 a year, the highest annual sum ever paid to any baseball player or manager.

ing every effort to strengthen his catching staff, and even before this little talk of ours can get into print he will probably land one or both of the star backstops he is after. The Pirates are a pretty good club and if they secure some first-class catchers who can keep the pitching staff going right, they should give the Giants a mighty tough fight. Clarke wants to win at least one more big flag before he retires permanently to his Winfield, Kansas, ranch, and McGraw is just as set upon taking both the National and World's championships next year. The outlook is bright, son, for some record-breaking feats on the big green diamond."

"Hans Wagner has reformed. For several years past the 'Flying Dutchman' has furnished much food for mid-winter gossip by declaring that he was about to retire. This time he upsets all precedent by coming out boldly and declaring that he has no intention of quitting either the game or his club and is going to play as long as the Pittsburgh owner and manager want him to. Were it not for the fact that the wonderful shortstop and slugger did so splendidly last season, one might suspect that he is beginning to doubt himself and is fearful of pulling any prima donna stunts. Good old Hans is still one of the baseball wonders of the age. Five years ago he let down quite a bit in his playing and many fans predicted that he was nearing the end of his major league career and that the ravages of time were about to make themselves manifest in a pronounced degree. But Hans fooled 'em all by coming back better and stronger than ever. Last year he led the National league shortstops in fielding, as well as in batting. He played 142 games with a fielding record of .962. Only one other shortstop in the league took part in

more contests and that was Micky Doolan, of the Quakers, who figured in 145 skirmishes. As proof that there was no fluke about his big average, let me tell you that he handled more chances than any other shortstop, except Joe Tinker. He handled on an average of six chances per game and only those who watched his sterling play day after day realized just how difficult some of them were and how hard



Next season the Red Sox will have some trouble getting away with a flying start.

he worked. Some day Hans must step down and out, but we are all certainly glad it will not be this year. Without him in the lineup we'd hardly recognize the Pirates. That his place will ever be perfectly filled is doubtful. The Wagners and the Matthews come only at long, long intervals.

"And another of our old friends, Ty Cobb, seems to have grown modest. Recently he was asked if he expected to equal the record of Wagner, who has batted for seventeen consecutive seasons for a grand average of .324. His answer was: 'I surely would like to, but I doubt my ability to do it.' Cobb has already beaten .300 in each of the years he has been in big league company, and every rooter hopes he will continue to do so for many seasons to come."

"The other day Clarke Griffith, the splendid leader of the Senators, made certain statements that indicated that he has come round to the McGraw idea of how to train a pennant winning team. John's theory has always been 'speed, more speed and then more speed!' The 'Old Fox' now admits that fleetness of foot had much to do with the fine record that the Washingtons made last season. In Clyde Milan his team has the best base-runner in the American League. 'Give me a speedy ball team,' said Griffith, 'and there is no chance to beat me. My boys were fast last season and yet I hope to have them a little faster this year. Nothing so bothers your rivals as a lot of fast men going down the first base line or around the bases like a race horse. Our speed had much to do with our finishing second last season, and it will help us a great deal in the coming race.'

"Griff's arguments are O. K., and they are backed up by George Hoskins, trainer of the Cincinnati outfit, who trained track athletes for years for Bucknell University and the Pittsburgh Athletic Club. Recently he said: 'Only one ball player in a hundred runs properly, and the average man could cut a half second off his time in getting from the plate to first base by a change in his style of running. A half second in favor of each runner going to first would mean hundreds of additional base hits each season. A big percentage of the plays at the initial sack are decided by less time than a half second.'

"According to Hoskins, only two players in the National league run nearly perfect. They are Bob Bescher, of the Reds, and Bill Kelley, of the Pirates. Even Campbell, the Boston outfielder, and Hans Lobert, of the Quakers, rated among the fastest men in the majors, could increase their speed, he claims. There are two great faults of runners to which he calls attention. One is shortening their stride by not getting the forward foot down without a pull-back and the other is the failure to land the feet out straight, toes in front, instead of a side spread. The distance from the plate to first base is ninety feet and the average player covers six feet at a stride, which means that he takes fifteen strides to reach first. Hoskins claims the runner who puts his foot down sideways loses two inches at a stride, a total of two feet six inches between the plate and the bag. This distance will lose hundreds of close plays in a season. Bob Bescher runs on his toes and bounces along as though on springs. Flat-footed runners don't have that spring."



The biggest day in the year for him.



The situation as it appears to some of us.

The Touch of Time in Stage Productions

How the Young Grow Old and the Old Grow Young in Plays and Moving Pictures

By E. K. TOWNSEND

IN real life the wrinkles come despite creams and lotions. In the fairy world, a clean sweep of the wand will make the aged youthful. In two of the most notable plays of the present season in New York expositions are given of how one woman advances fifty years as naturally as though Time had kept step with her, and in a different play another woman goes back a quarter of a century as unnaturally as though Time had met with an accident and paused by the wayside, while the fortunate woman gave voice to the popular couplet "Backward, turn backward, oh Time in thy flight, make me a child again just for to-night."

As it is more delightful to see wrinkles vanish than to note them coming in hordes, it is interesting to take up first the transition of Miss Effie Shannon in "Years of Discretion" from the New England dame of severe mien, to the charming little widow of fascinating dress, and bewitching coquetry, who wins instant admiration from a trio of eligible men. As Mrs. Farrell Howard, with a grown son, she bewilders her offspring, who has always looked on her as the really truly mother, and doesn't like the frivolous transformation. The audience does, and I was pleased to learn in Miss Shannon's dressing-room at the Belasco Theatre what she considered the recipe for rejuvenation. "Hair and corsets," said this pretty actress, who is willing to look old and prim for a little while, in order to look young and attractive for the balance of the play, until the reality of rheumatism and her appreciation of deception hauls her up short in her high heels and uncomfortably tight frocks. "I don't," she continued, "do anything more than to substitute yellow hair for grey, and a good long high-priced corset for the 'short vamp' style of the woman of the New England village from which I am supposed to come."

Mrs. Farrell Howard, as she appears in the first act, is an exact counterpart of an aunt of mine who is not more than forty, but looks sixty. She is a distinct New England type, such as you can see in any of the small towns. I have a country place not so many miles from Boston and once when I sought a laundress, I found that my mother had employed an old woman, whose bent form and grey hair made me averse to hiring her for such heavy work. Her name, "Mrs. August Rising," sounded cheerful, and she had young eyes. In fact she was young and in reality not more than forty. If she had gone in for frocks that fit, and done up her hair prettily, even if she wouldn't change the color of it, she'd have been a beauty."

"You couldn't do much with a woman whose teeth were false," I hazarded, remembering that when poor Mrs. Howard wanted to confess her deception to her middle-aged husband she clung like grim death to the saving grace of her own teeth. "No," said Miss Shannon, "natural teeth are wonderful beautifiers. They bespeak youth even more than dark locks. There is no juggling with them, except to show some fillings which, after all, are indicative of personal care, a wonderful asset in the category of feminine charms." The wonderful teeth that Miss Shannon revealed in her own friendly smile were most potent evidence of the truth of her assertions.

Dainty Miss Auriol Lee, who, as Gertrude Rhead, lives fifty years in three acts of "Milestones," the whimsical, poetical and true-to-life play along contrasting lines, shows wonderful changes which she claims are almost entirely temperamental. Of course each act gives her a chance for change in costume, showing the variation of style as the eras advance. The marks of time in fifty years, while gradual, are very striking when a half century is chronicled in three acts.

The last act, when the girl of twenty, Gertrude Rhead, becomes the decrepit, disappointed old maid approaching three-score years and ten, is a revelation of what stage necromancy can accomplish. It is not only a change of



MISS EFFIE SHANNON IN "YEARS OF DISCRETION."

In the first act Miss Shannon, as a typical middle-aged New England matron, tired of staid conventional ways, visits her fashionable friend and decides to be a butterfly herself, for a short time at least. In this effort she succeeds so well that everybody is delighted.



MISS SHANNON WHEN SHE REGAINS HER YOUTH.

Her own fair hair, a revelation of youthful neck and arms and a Parisian gown astonish the audience, who see her go up stairs an old woman and in a few moments return a young one.

costume, but a change of face and figure. The youthful sibilant voice of the girl who throws aside her engagement ring because her young husband to be is not in accord with the ideas of the advancing decade, quavers with the true ring of old age. Even Miss Lee's eyes look old as they hawkishly, with old age concentration, gaze out over the footlights. The old woman's mouth, with its drawn lines accentuating Time's own tracks, seems hardly the same as the rosebud pucker of

latest and perhaps the most popular moving picture produced by the Kinemacolor Company is entitled "As the Candle Burns." It reveals an old lady sitting at her spinning wheel. She has a pleasant face, but it is full of wrinkles and the marks of old age are clearly in evidence. In her reverie, she recalls the time when as a bright, handsome young school girl she was enjoying a life of promise and hope. The transformation from the pretty school girl to the venerable old lady is made with startling effect. The part is taken by Linda A. Griffith, the talented young actress who has made her mark as the leading lady of the Kinemacolor Company by whom she is exclusively employed. She is generally conceded to be the greatest artist in her line in the moving picture field.

The "movies" companies are now selected with the greatest care. Ability of the highest order is required and salaries must be proportionately generous. When a member of a "movies" company is found peculiarly adapted to the requirements of the work, promotion is rapid. Actors prefer to appear in colored pictures rather than in the black and white, which give them such an unearthly and almost deathlike appearance. The success of the Kinemacolor "movies" is due in large measure to the fact that its people appear with the flush of health on their cheeks and in costumes which in cut and color are

up-to-date, making the illusion perfect. When Miss Griffith was asked the secret of the remarkable transformation she affects in her notable part in the moving picture, "As the Candle Burns," she replied, "I presume it is temperamental. When I play a part, I feel it. I become, for the time being, some one besides myself. The smiles and tears, the frowns and even the wrinkles, I believe, are the natural result of the concentration of mind in the effort to give a realistic touch to the work in hand. People may laugh at the thought that stage tears are sometimes real. More than once I have been swept, by the emotional nature of my part, into a new existence."

I have no doubt that Miss Griffith speaks with a real knowledge of her own experiences. This temperamental condition to which she refers distinguishes many of our ablest actresses and perhaps accounts for some of their idiosyncrasies which might otherwise be inexplicable. In this connection, I might refer to the fact that the leading artists in the moving picture companies are getting to be quite as famous as those who are on the regular stage. I could refer to a number of actors in the "movies" who are as well known and well recognized by playgoers as any others.



MISS AURIOL LEE IN "MILESTONES."

A girl of twenty, Miss Lee as "Gertrude Rhead" appears in the first act in the year 1860. This progressive play covers a period of fifty years and her change of appearance is wonderful.



MISS LEE IN THE YEAR 1885.

Following her broken engagement, the years bring marks of time in grey hair and mature attire. The transition is natural and absolutely correct in every detail. The study of change is as interesting as the play itself.



THE FINAL MARK OF TIME IN 1912

Miss Auriol Lee in the last act of "Milestones" gives a perfect picture of the aged woman whose life has been one continuous disappointment. The bent figure, old eyes and mouth show three-score and ten.

Miss Gertrude Rhead with her swaying hoopskirt and mincing manner.

"But I think the secret of it all," said Miss Lee, as she came off the stage after the last act, "is that I really feel old. As soon as I put on the grey silk gown, the lace shawl, the cap and the grey wig, I become the very old lady that I am supposed to represent." This demonstrates the effect of clothes, just as Miss Shannon in the other transition finds to be the case. It didn't seem possible that Miss Lee really felt old, when she playfully gave Mr. Frederick Lloyd a youthful poke with her cane as she came into the

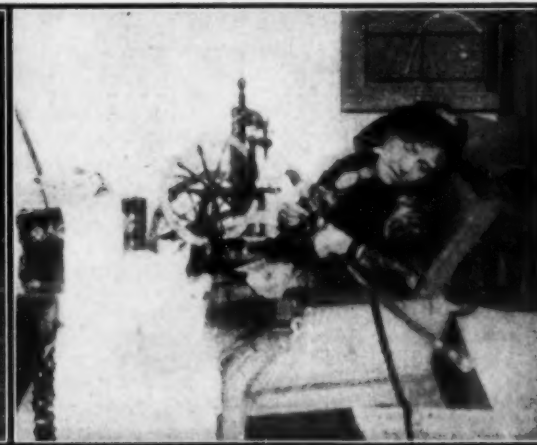
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Linda A. Griffith, as the charming young school girl, in the Kinemacolor moving picture, "As the Candle Burns."



Linda A. Griffith, leading lady of the Kinemacolor Co., transformed into the venerable old lady at the spinning wheel, in the moving picture.

The Chinese Fortune Tellers of San Francisco

By U. M. QUIMBY

IT would be difficult to find a more fascinating portion of San Francisco for tourists than was the old Oriental quarter, there having been in it so many turns and corners, each leading to some special entertainment. If you had asked a Chinaman where any particular attraction was located, he would answer "No Saba." But if you should chance to meet a guide, the latter, if he imagined there was any money in it, would readily escort you to any desired place in the quarter. This might be a vegetable stand where the fat proprietor was stripping the hairy betel nut of its outer covering and preparing the kernel for sale. Chinese beaux and belles chew this Indian nut to perfume the breath and clean the teeth. It stains the teeth black, but the stain is easily removed by the use of lime water, which leaves the teeth ivory white.

It was also amusing to watch the cocoanut stalls where several persons were kept busy sawing the monkey-faced fruit in twain. Each

WONG GONG,

A noted Chinese fortune teller of old Chinatown, San Francisco, looking out of the window of his den. He was known to thousands of people and many celebrities were among his patrons.



YEN SEN,

A Chinese seer of old Chinatown, San Francisco, who pretended to be able to foretell whatever would happen to his patrons, and whose divinations were sought by hosts of people.

was careful to preserve every drop of the milk in a jar provided for that purpose. There might be seen also several men with baskets of dried abalone meat and shrimps, who were always surrounded by a crowd of brightly arrayed little youngsters, resembling a swarm of butterflies in the sun, with their flapping garments of violet, orange and green.

But thrice interesting were the fortune tellers. The favorite among tourists and a great man among his own people was old Wong Gong, clairvoyant, astrologer, physiognomist and all round wizard. He was the most aristocratic prophet on the list. He held forth in the weirdest little den in the most exclusive portion of Chinatown. His sign was hung at the entrance of the Oriental Hotel. One would find him on the ground floor on the level of the sidewalk; beneath him were several stories of mysteries.

The transparent sign inflamed your curiosity and invited you in. A rap on the yellow and red decorated door brought a response. The surroundings that met your eye as you entered were well worth the price asked for telling your fortune. At a round table sat the "Twin of the Doctor of the First Born." A small kerosene lamp, which radiated light for perhaps two feet, sent queer shadows over the remaining portion of the room. You were fascinated by the surroundings as you inhaled the faint odor of incense.

Presently you were called to earth again by the flowery speech of the revealer before you, asking if you would like to have him disclose the past or the future, or if you wished him to read your palm, or if you preferred to secure a revelation by selecting sticks. There was one requirement in all these various ways or methods, and that was to state plainly just what you wanted, and the prophet would do the rest. Many times his declarations depended upon the color of your hair and the tilt of your nose. One of these wise men in a communicative mood told me that he would not tell a red-haired person's fortune, as Titian locks and burned copper did not appeal to the artistic soul of the Chinese. Doctors, undertakers and ministers also were tabooed.

Fortunes in the Chinese quarter were sold either at retail or in parcels, ten cents a question or three for a quarter. There was far more fun in the wholesale lots. The stick process of fortune telling went something like this: The customer was requested to choose from a small jar the required number of sticks about a foot long, with pointed tips, and painted red. The symbols and characters upon these determined one's fate. There were in all twenty-six of these sticks, each representing a block on the shell of a terrapin, which, from a Chinese point of view, is



A JOSS HOUSE ORACLE.

Fortune telling by sticks in a Chinese sanctum sanctorum. A young lady selecting sticks from a bunch in a jar, and handing them to the fortune teller, who read her fortune from the sticks, each of these being symbolic of some idea.

symbolic of all that is good. Some of the spots painted on the sticks were associated with words strongly expressive of evil, such as "fiend," "dragon," "devil," etc., while others bore the words "Spirits of dead friends," "God," "Heaven," "earth," "water," etc. After the sticks were chosen they were gathered up by the long tapering fingers of the prophet, who had in the meantime placed a slip of red paper before him and prepared a pot of paint or Chinese ink. Then as he looked over the symbols and sorted the sticks he mumbled a sort of prayer, meanwhile writing on the slips of paper. The prayer was something along this line: "May the felicitous star answer to its change without resting. May it dispel all diabolical influences, and bind monsters, preserve life and protect this person in wisdom, intelligence, splendor and purity. May the heart and spirit have rest and peace. May the three souls of which man is constituted endure forever."

You were then requested to state your question. Perhaps you might wish to know if you would travel. Very well. A long jargon and a lot of mysterious letter writing ensued, the prophet being all the time as serious as a saint. Finally he answered that you would travel, would cross the deep water and make many friends who would advise you and before you returned you would make "heap money, you saba? Allee samee big money."

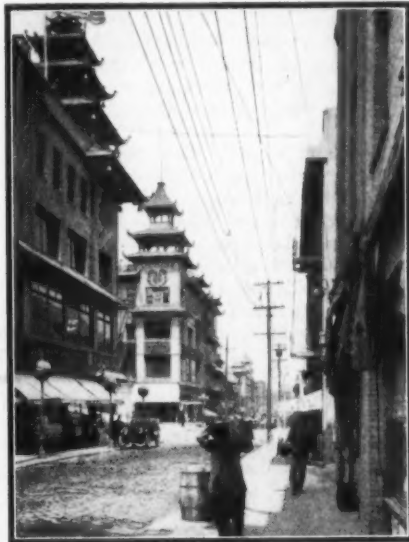
Now he was ready for the next question. If you should strike Wong's fancy, he would tell you that you had a red heart. That is the highest compliment a Chinaman can pay. Wong was himself a queer character, a mixture of native shrewdness and Irish blarney. He spoke three languages and was good at none. His patois was of flowery English occasionally breaking into the most popular slang. He was certainly a real curiosity. During twenty-two years of fortune telling in San Francisco he had made a

great many American friends, and had been consulted by a great many celebrities, of which fact he was very proud.

The street fortune tellers were also very interesting characters. Each one had a way of his own to divine the future. Some told with sticks, others with the shell of a terrapin, and still others by the fish process. All filled their pockets with American money from the curiosity seekers or tourists.

An interesting character by the euphonious name of Yen Sen, on Waverly place off Washington Street, sat by a small table set up against a Joss house. For stock in trade he had a block of tin fourteen inches square for a slate, this being cheaper than paper. You could not take the written sheets with you as you could from Wong Gong. Sen presented you with the slips of red paper as a lucky charm. After paying for the fortune which he told you in a very pleasing manner, you walked off with a much lighter heart.

Farther on a demure little old man, when he needed cash, would come out with a small table, place it against a wall, and very soon would be surrounded by a group of his



SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW CHINATOWN.

It has all the romance and glamour of the old one, and its wonderful bazaars exceed anything found in China itself. The new Chinatown is a vast improvement, architecturally and otherwise, over the old.

own people. He was seen only at intervals of days or weeks. After plying his calling for a while, he would suddenly retire for a time varying in length according to his financial needs. He divined by a sacred fish, which was mounted on a dial much like a mariner's compass and acted as a connecting link between the phenomena of the heavens and the regulations of the earth. It was encircled by a wheel-like diagram, upon which various symbols were marked. The inner circle represented water, fire, metal, wood and earth, these five being symbols of the five planets. All the social, political and religious systems of the Chinese are regulated by the influence of this ancient belief. The fish pointing to the various points of the several circles, and also to the figures and characters painted thereon, gave a clue to the diviner, and he used his imagination and eloquence in addition.

In most of the Joss houses, divination was worked by reeds, symbolically carved and painted. The interpretation disclosed the mysteries of life, but in the various methods used by the numerous prophets the nature of the fortunes told depended solely on the shrewdness, intellect, good nature and humorous disposition of the fortune teller. However, it was highly amusing for one with an eye for color and a sense of the ridiculous to study the characteristics of these quaint Oriental people.

Equal Suffrage in China.

CHINA was rather slow to wake up, but when she did, she woke all at once. Just as soon as the Manchu dynasty was overthrown and a republic founded the women of Canton took steps to secure laws which would give them the right to vote. Women of the international suffrage movement who were in Canton several months ago aided their Chinese sisters in the campaign, and the result is that the Provincial Assembly of Canton has granted suffrage to the women of that province. Peking, it is thought, will follow the example of Canton and it will then be only a question of time till the women throughout China will share the responsibilities of government equally with men. A truly progressive spirit is abroad in China. The new government is a radical departure from the old despotism and the same spirit of change for something better they seem quite as ready to apply to all civic and social customs.

In Canton the women have been for some time members of the City Assembly, taking an active and prominent part in its affairs. Keep your eyes on the women of China.

The Charm of Southern California

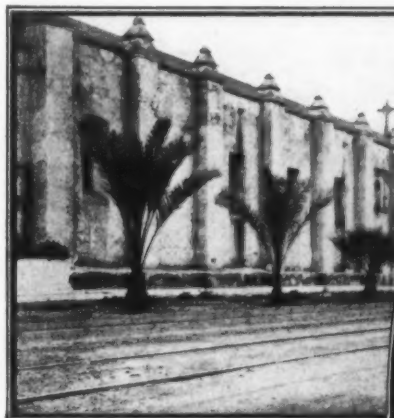
By MRS. C. R. MILLER

(Photographs by the author.)



A HISTORIC
In this building, near San Diego,
Hunt's famous novel of

HOUSE.
"Ramona," the heroine of Helen
that name, was married.



FINE OLD ARCHITECTURE.
The ancient San Gabriel Mission near
Los Angeles, which was founded in 1771
by Franciscan monks and erected by
means of Indian labor.



A FAMOUS EDIFICE.
The old Spanish Mission at Santa Bar-
bara with its beautiful stone fountain.
The mission was erected about 1782 by
members of the Order of St. Francis.



A SCENIC CURIOSITY.
The Sugar Loaf, a remarkable rock on the Island of Catalina,
off the coast of California.



CARVED BY THE OCEAN.
One of the striking La Jolla caves near San Diego, where
the waves have worn the cliffs into the queerest forms.

IMAGINE a jungle of flowers bordered by palm trees and surrounded by orange groves, with beautiful homes nestling in the valleys and lining the sides of the broad avenues of the towns. People these scenes with happy bareheaded children chasing butterflies among the flowers, young girls and boys playing at outdoor games among the trees, gay parties of automobilists scurrying along the white roads, their laughter filling the very air with joy. Imagine this scene bathed in the golden sunshine with the soft breeze blowing in from the ocean. The air is heavy with the perfume of the flowers and the balmy atmosphere lulls you into a sort of dreamy idea that you are in fairy land where the cares of life may be forgotten. Imagine these things and you have a true picture of Southern California—the land of perpetual summer, the haven of rest for the weary business man, the panacea for the invalid and the never ending joy of all mankind who delight in the beauties of nature.

Leaving San Francisco one bright day I began a journey to this winter paradise. I had but recently come from the snow, ice and chilling rains of an Eastern winter. My first stop was made at Santa Barbara, that city which has been poetically described as resting her head on the Santa Ynez Mountains and bathing her feet in the blue waters of the Pacific. This description is literally true, for the town extends along a valley which lies directly between lofty mountains and a low line of hills which reaches down to the sea. The main street runs through the valley, from the beach to the foothills of the mountains. The city has long been called "The American Montone," perhaps because it combines all the best climatic advantages of Egypt, Italy and Florida. It is an up-to-date town, with well paved streets and busy shops, yet there is an air about parts of the place which recalls the early Spanish days. Many of the homes are of the mission style, surrounded by old Spanish gardens filled with flowers of every variety. Fushias and geraniums grow like trees, and roses—well, roses fairly smother some of the cottages, for the bushes cling to all parts of the building and every gust of wind sends a shower of their sweet-scented petals through the air, like so many snowflakes.

Apart from the delightful climate and the flowers the most interesting thing I found in Santa Barbara was the old Spanish mission, which is perhaps the most imposing and certainly the most perfectly preserved of the many old missions of California. These missions were erected about the middle of the eighteenth century by the Order of St. Francis through an arrangement with the Spanish throne when they desired to encourage immigration to that section of the country. The monk chosen to take charge of the undertaking was Junipero Serra, a man of extreme piety and energetic character. In 1769 he

entered the bay of San Diego and two months later founded the first mission near the mouth of the San Diego River. From time to time others were founded until twenty-one in all had been erected stretching from San Diego to San Francisco. It is needless to describe the difficulties of construction in that age with Indian labor but the padres succeeded and the architectural beauty of these old buildings is a wonder to our modern architects.

The padres invariably selected a site favorable for defense, convenient to running water, and on the slopes of fertile valleys. There for many years they lived with the Indians in peace, tilling the ground and raising tropical fruits. Over this perfect Arcadia the mellow tones of the "Angelus" rang and the Indian and priest bowed in devotion together. Then earthquakes fell upon the land and the Capistrano mission was partly destroyed. Pirates cruising about the South Seas reached the California coast and the men at the mission had to keep guard, but even with these odds the people were happy. The final blow came when the property of the Franciscan dynasty was swallowed up by the Mexican government to replete the exhausted treasury of Santa Ana. After this the good padres left the scenes of their labors and the Indians went away into the wilderness. The churches now are for the most part picturesque ruins.

The mission of Santa Barbara was built about 1782. It is of massive construction with wide stone cloisters and a huge bell tower where two old bells made in 1818 still hang. One of these relics is fastened to its beam with rawhide thongs. It is at present a sort of hospice for Franciscan novitiates who go out as missionaries. A brother is always on hand to show the visitor about the place, and the lover of rare books will find the library especially interesting, while the curio room contains many valuable ecclesiastical relics. In front of the building is an old stone fountain which is the most ornate and beautiful piece of stone work among the entire chain of missions.

The mission buildings surround a garden, where no woman may enter unless she happens to be a reigning queen or the wife of the President of the United States. As I was neither of these ladies I had to content myself by placing my camera in the window of one of the rooms and snapping a picture of the garden at a time when the good brother's attention had been purposely attracted elsewhere. It is said that the first Mrs. Benjamin Harrison is the only American woman who has ever been permitted to enter the garden's sacred precincts. The garden was planted by Bishop Diego about 1842 and has many varieties of semi-tropical flowers. In the center is a fountain with gold fish. The cool cloisters of the mission are a delightful place in which to rest, and as I left the old building the

(Continued on page 153.)

Pictorial Survey of the C



THE SMOLDERING RUINS OF "THE GOLDEN GATE CITY"—SAN FRANCISCO AS

Following the earthquake early on the morning of April 18, 1906, fire spread with relentless fury until four and a half square miles of the city were in ruins. With the exception of portions of the residence of General Funston, then in command of the garrison at the Presidio, promptly placed the burning city under military law, patrolled its streets with regular and State troops, and supervised the temporary government. The new Golden Gate City is beautiful and had fortunately been worked out. The new Golden Gate City is beautiful and



"THE BRIDE OF THE UNDERCUT."

The shade of this giant redwood tree had been this bride's trysting-place. When the tree was cut down the young couple bought one of the logs and built a home with the lumber that it produced. The entire tree made about 150,000 feet of lumber. The Big Tree groves of California vary from groups of a few giants up to forests of 6,000 trees with a diameter of fifteen feet and upward. Some have a base circumference of 100 feet.



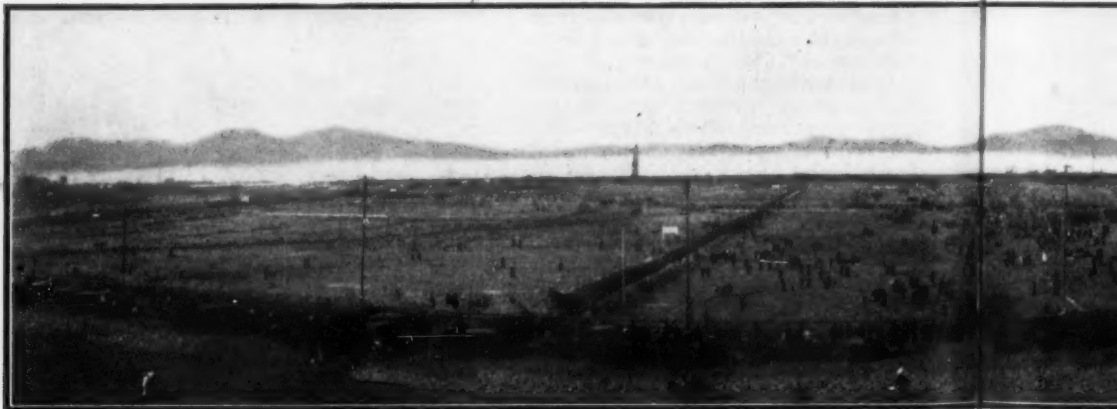
"THE GOLDEN GATE CITY" SEVEN YEARS AFTER

Scarcely a trace of the great disaster remains. The rebuilt city is one of the most substantial in the entire country and has a manufacturing cities of the United States and markets about one-quarter of all the manufactures of California. Its seven leading industries are: meat-packing; foundry and machine-shop products; bakery products; coffee and spices; canning and preserving; and lumber. The city is beautifully situated on San Francisco Bay, which has an area of 450 square miles, and it is one of the most important harbors of the Pacific. It is not only a rendezvous of the Pacific but also a new era in the city's growth and make it the metropolis of that coast. It is not only a rendezvous of the Pacific but also a new era in the city's growth and make it the metropolis of that coast. It is not only a rendezvous of the Pacific but also a new era in the city's growth and make it the metropolis of that coast.



A QUAIN TYPE OF HOTEL ARCHITECTURE.

Many of the old missions of Southern California have been copied and adapted to hotel architecture in this land of beauty. The average California hotel is a dream of comfort and an endless delight to the eye. No other section of the United States is able to so insistently appeal to the ease-loving American and the globe-trotting tourist at all seasons of the year.



BREAKING GROUND FOR MACHINERY HALL, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTER

This will be the largest building at the 1915 Exposition. A man who walks all around it will cover a mile, and nearly two miles of people shown in the photograph almost to the water's edge and will use up eight million feet of lumber—enough to build a picture (where the stream of water from a fire-tug is ascending) a yacht harbor is planned. On the extreme left are the docks and look the beautiful waters of San Francisco Bay and be a conspicuous



CALIFORNIA'S WONDERFUL ORANGE INDUSTRY—A GROVE AT POMONA.

The orange thrives throughout a region of five hundred miles from north to south and is one of the sources of California's wealth. "The owner of ten acres of bearing oranges lives in comfort, with just work enough to insure good digestion and sound sleep. The owner of twenty acres lives on Easy Street." California's orange crop is so large that about 25,000 car-loads a year may be shipped after supplying the needs of the home market. The recent loss of a \$20,000,000 crop of oranges by frost was an unusual occurrence and the industry will rapidly recuperate.



A YOSEMITE WONDER.

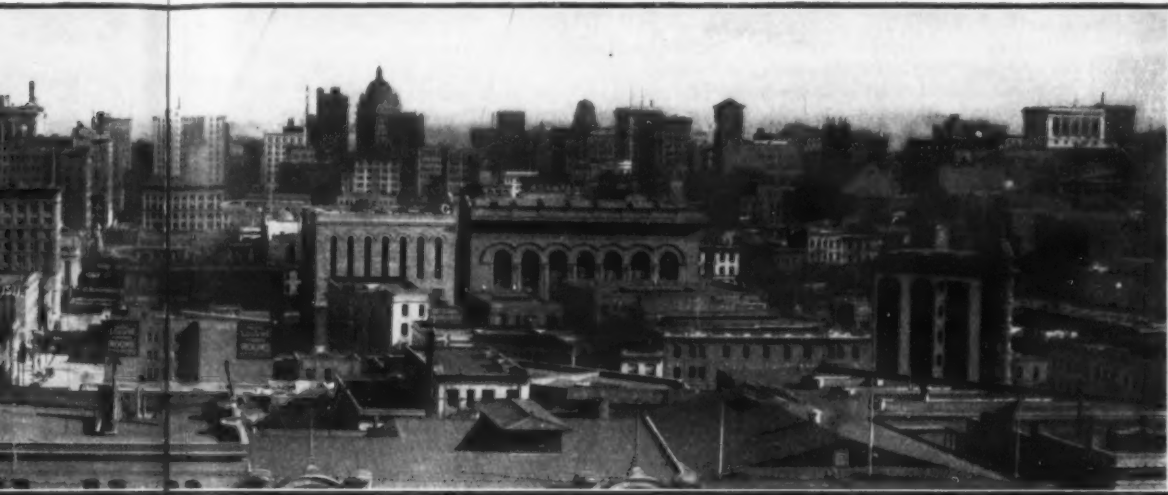
El Capitan, on the margin of Mirror Lake, in Yosemite National Park, which is a domain of 36 square miles. Yosemite is one of the "show places" of the world and is now easily reached.

the California Wonderland



"GATE CITY"—SAN FRANCISCO AS IT LAY DESOLATE AFTER THE FIRE OF APRIL, 1906.

Exception of portions of the residential section, San Francisco was blotted from the map, with a property loss of \$400,000,000. The fire raged for thirty-six hours and the homeless were numbered by the hundred state troops, and supervised the temporary relief of the destitute. The ashes had not cooled before the stricken city recovered its nerve and began to plan for a greater San Francisco, for which "the Burnham plan" new Golden Gate City is beautiful as well as massive, proud-spirited and hospitable.



"GATE CITY" SEVEN YEARS AFTER THE GREAT FIRE.

ential in the entire country and has a population of nearly half a million. San Francisco holds even now the sixteenth place among the factories of California. Its seven leading industries (with 10,366 wage-earners) are these: Printing and publishing; slaughtering and canning and pressing; and lumber and timber products. The total value of San Francisco's manufactured products in 1909 was of 450 square miles, and it is one of the great harbors of the Pacific Coast. The completion of the Panama Canal will mark only a rendezvous of the Pacific Squadron of the Navy, but is also a bulwark of ships. The famous battleship "Oregon" was constructed at the Union Iron Works.



A CHINESE "HOP SING TONG" BANNER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco's new Chinatown is the most picturesque Oriental colony in the United States. It has been rebuilt since the fire and is no longer a synonym for squalor and vice. A walk through its streets of quaint shops is almost like a walk through Hong-Kong, except for the absence of jinrikishas. There are about 25,000 Chinese in San Francisco now and these will be the nucleus of a great Oriental spectacle in connection with the Exposition of 1915.



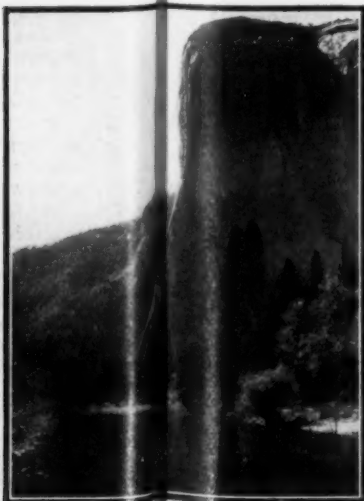
Y HALL, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, SAN FRANCISCO.

will cover a mile, and nearly two miles of cornices will be required for its decoration. The building will extend from the center of the eight million feet of lumber—enough to floor sixty city blocks or 200 acres. The building will cost nearly \$600,000. On the left of the building are the docks of the Army transports in the Hawaiian and Philippine service. The Machinery Hall will over-pan San Francisco Bay and be a conspicuous landmark for incoming steamers.



PASADENA'S TOURNAMENT OF ROSES.

This California pageant (held on New Year's Day) was five miles long and took two hours and a half to pass a given point. Its cost was a quarter of a million dollars. Forty tons of flowers, distributed in 1,000 wash-tubs, were used in it. The tournament attracted to Pasadena 200,000 visitors, twenty-two moving-picture cameras and about 10,000 other cameras.



A YOSEMITE WONDER.

El Capitan, on the margin of Mirror Lake, in Yosemite National Park, which covers a domain of 360,000 acres. Yosemite is one of the "show places" of the world and is now easily reached.



MOUNT SHASTA, A SUBLIME CALIFORNIA LANDMARK.

This peak of the Sierra Nevada range is about forty miles from the northern boundary of California and rises to an altitude of 14,380 feet, or nearly three miles. It is an extinct volcano with a crater a quarter of a mile below its summit. This crater is three-fourths of a mile in diameter and 2,500 feet deep. The Sierra Nevada range is covered with dense coniferous forests up to an elevation of about 8,000 feet, but the peaks are perpetually covered with snow. In the foreground of this picture is the town of Sisson.

How a Girl Sought Work in a Great City

No. 6—She Applied for a Position in a Broker's Office and Her Eyes Were Opened to Existing Conditions

By EDITH TOWNSEND KAUFMANN

EDITOR'S NOTE:—All over the United States in the smaller towns and villages and on the farms there are girls who are discontented with their lots, who aspire to better things, and who are planning to go to some large city to try their fortunes. Most of these young women are ignorant of the troubles and dangers which confront the stranger in a big town. For the benefit of these unsophisticated youthful persons, Mrs. Edith Townsend Kaufmann, the well-known writer, has prepared for "Leslie's" a series of truthful stories, recounting the actual experience of a girl from the country who sought a foothold in the metropolis. The series will give information, warning and guidance to every girl who would leave her safe and quiet home for the bustling city. The sixth sketch, which appears herewith, is devoted to the country girl's brief stay in a broker's office.

"WHAT you ought to get is a good job in a broker's office," said the girl next to me at the long boarding house table. Everyone looked tired and ghastly, for the group of wage earners was eating by morning gas light, and the untidy, sleepy waitress slapped down sloppy oatmeal and an anemic orange with a disgusted air that made itself felt on every person in the room.

"A few letters a day, good salary and bankers' hours—that's what you ought to have, instead of hustling out before you are half awake." The girl who voiced this ultimatum was in a shop, where hours were long and wages low. She was cheerful, and keenly cognizant of the fact that she was not mentally qualified to make more than she was now getting.

Somehow I had impressed her with the idea that I could do better, owing to a past record of education, and every morning when she saw me looking pale and tired she began a lecture on the advantages of a broker's office. As a stone is worn away by constant dripping, it followed that, after I had been looking for work as a sequence to a week of illness and consequent discharge from my place of previous employment, I answered the "ad" of a concern which wanted a girl without experience who could do office work.

The man who was the "concern" and whose "ad" read apply AK. 214, was a very cheerful person who was glad to see me with many others, and after a long talk finally decided that I was the best qualified for the position he had in mind. When I met him later in personal conference he smoked and smiled and said that what he wanted was a girl who could do three or four letters a day, no more, that she didn't have to report until 9:30 and could leave at 4 p. m. The salary was to be \$15 per week, and there were chances of definite advancement, if she did the right thing.

I didn't think any girl would throw up such a position, and I was mighty glad to give it a try. "Report to-morrow for work," he said, "and if the first day is hard, I will take you out to dinner, and then we can talk over what the work really means." I was very sorry I had worn my best gown. It had been to me at first an inspiration, as I had read that girls always made a better impression when they were well gowned, but apparently this little charmeuse frock had induced a too friendly personal relationship

between employer and employee, conclusive evidence of the effect produced on all mankind by frills and frivols. It also knocked sky high the real relationship between the man who pays the salary and the girl who opens the envelope.

The next morning I reported promptly. There was an office boy sitting outside whose duty appeared to be to turn down every one who came in that didn't look rich or hadn't a definite appointment with his employer. "Are you the new girl?" he asked. "I am," I replied. "Well, come in and get busy. You've got to straighten out things before the boss comes in. He's fierce, he is." I didn't say a word, but I thought of the "goo-goo" eyes in our first conference and I felt no fear when I went into the office. The telephone girl gave me a little nod of friendly acquaintanceship, and the two girls busy at the typewriters also glanced at me with smiling camaraderie.

One little girl not more than fifteen was busy straightening out the files. The whole office wore an air of expectancy. I sat first in the main office and then in the inner chamber, waiting. I hadn't started to work despite the office boy's mandate. About ten o'clock everybody sat up and took notice, as the outer door slammed. I don't think I ever heard typewriter keys bang out with such insistent clicks. The girl busy at the files grabbed and pulled letters of remote date, and hustled them into their proper sections with a rustling precision that made the fall of autumn leaves sound like the gentle dripping of a woodland spring. The boy in the outer office sprang to attention like a tin soldier, and I turned to greet my new employer. He was a very different man from the smiling, handsome debonair man of our first interview. He was a stern man of business, who brusquely addressed me, with not the slightest shadow of a former meeting. "Good morning, Miss Smith, my new secretary, I believe?" I gasped, feeling bewildered, but somewhat relieved, for his manner of the day before was not altogether comfortable to a girl who was really on the level, and wanted to honestly earn her living.

After he had pulled off his chamois gloves, hung up his plush hat and put his bamboo cane on the hooks reserved for his personal belongings, my employer looked at me with a glance of ice. "Miss Smith, we will get to business

at once." I wasn't a very experienced stenographer, and the speed with which he dictated gave me nervous prostration. Intuitively I knew enough to substitute one or two words for those of the man rattling away on subjects that I knew nothing about, and who looked no more like the man with whom I had the first interview, than the sphinx resembles a caterpillar.

The three letters which he had stated would be all that I was required to write stretched out to ten, and then he leaned back in his desk chair, lighted a cigarette and dismissed me with the impersonal scrutiny of a little boy looking at a toy. "Bring in the letters when you have finished," he said. "May I go to lunch first?" I queried. The dictation of the letters had taken the better part of the morning and I knew that transcribing them would carry me well into the afternoon. "Lunch," growled my employer, "you certainly don't expect to go to lunch with those few letters unfinished. It seems to me you are not as capable as you claim. My former stenographer could turn out seventy-five letters a day. When she came to me she only asked six dollars a week, and she did such good work, I was really ashamed to give her such a small amount, and I increased her to eight dollars without asking. You see I am very liberal when I see people are worthy."

I pounded away at the keys hoping I too would be considered worthy. My letters looked fierce. F and D were so amalgamated that my employer couldn't tell whether I was trying to say friend or dog. I was nervous, and the girls in the office giggled. I knew this was not the place for me, but I had heard so much about the ease and big pay of brokers' offices, that I wanted to stick it out. The chimes of St. Paul's struck twelve. I brushed the tears from my eyes, pulled out a blurred sheet and put in another. The letterhead, Camel Johnson & Co., Stocks and Bonds, whirled before my eyes like the name of my executioner.

"How goes it?" said a friendly voice. I looked up to see my employer gazing down upon the tear stained sheet with the same look of the first morning. "Is it so very hard?" "Yes, it is," I replied. "Harder in many respects than I had anticipated." "Why not chuck it, you're too good looking to bother your head with such tiresome work."

(Continued on page 155.)

How to Make the Farm Pay (No. 3)

An Agricultural Expert for Every County as a Remedy for the "High Cost of Living"

By COLONEL CHARLES A. CARLISLE, of South Bend, Ind.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the third of Colonel Carlisle's articles on "Making the Farm Pay." Colonel Carlisle is a great believer in efficiency and in getting the most out of every motion. He has made a conspicuous success of business and is now interested in farming. Our readers will get the benefit of his training and experience. We are sorry that we can not print all his answers to inquiries, but to do so would take up half of the paper, so we will content ourselves with a few. You are invited to ask him questions and work with him toward better managed farms.

THIS great problem of the high cost of living is not confined to you or me as an individual, or to our township, county or State; in fact, it is not confined to our nation—it is world wide, and we people who live here in America are just about one hundred per cent. better prepared to meet the issue and survive it than any other nation of the world.

The germ and the microbe of the high cost of living is not with the Government—it is largely with you and me, and I honestly believe if we will co-operate we will find the Government willing. We certainly will not lose anything by making an honest effort, so let's try and find out how best we can help the other fellow, and I believe in that effort we shall best help ourselves. My suggestion is: An agricultural expert for every county. I believe an agricultural expert for every county would prove a valuable asset to every wage earner and taxpayer in the county. This expert should be located in the county seat at the County Court House and equipped with telephone and an automobile. His services ought to be available at all times, free of charge, to every farmer and land owner in the county.

Like the circuit rider in the primitive days, he would soon become a historical and valuable character, riding up and down the country, visiting and studying out every problem with each farmer. He would soon teach the farmer the use and benefits of science when applied with practical experience. He would teach the farmer how best to handle the drainage question, how to analyze the soil, and determine what it needs most, how to develop and maintain fertility of the soil, how to prepare the seed bed, retain moisture, test the seed—and no seed should ever be planted until it is tested—cultivate the crops, harvest and care for them. He would teach how to build up and maintain good roads, care for the orchard and live stock, build buildings and fences, and do the work upon the farm so as to eliminate waste and conserve energy. He would teach the farmer and his wife how to co-operate and make farm life so attractive and profitable that it would closely approach the ideal. He would build up a community interest and help make country life the social attraction that would draw countless numbers to it.

He would do all of this and even more, but in my estima-

tion he would do one thing that appeals to me above all others. He would attract the attention and hold the interest of the boy and the girl to the farm and farm development through efficiency and, after a while, you would not be able to drive that boy and girl away from that life, and that is the best life that any one can live.

Have you ever come in contact with such an expert? It is interesting to see how quickly he will take in conditions and map out a program that interests you. Of course, he can do little without the co-operation of the honest, practical farmer. He depends upon practical experience just as much as it should depend upon science, and when you find the spirit of cordial co-partnership developing, then you can depend upon results. I have heard it conservatively estimated that such an expert would add two hundred millions of dollars annually to the income of farm products in the State of Illinois alone, and the same in Indiana and Ohio. I believe that a low estimate.

In one of my recent undertakings on a farm of 160 acres, bought for the enjoyment of development, I was fortunate in securing the valuable co-operation of a splendid agricultural expert, loaned to me by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. We divided that farm up into lots of ten acres each, and after making a thorough study of land location, drainage, etc., we analyzed the soil and found it practically devoid of fertility. Everything had been taken off for years and nothing put back. You find such conditions existing everywhere. It is nothing new, it is an old story. I shall never forget our first experiment on field A, and it was practically the same on all other fields. We made the old fences hog tight and sowed it to rye in the fall. Next spring when the rye was up about six inches high, we bought a bunch of starved hogs from a neighbor and turned them in on the rye, and they certainly did seem to enjoy it.

We bought a hand pump and pipe for a twenty-foot well for \$3.98 and put it down in the corner of the field. We built four colony hog houses. This was our equipment for forty-eight pigs, young and old. The only attention required was to pump water into the troughs each day, keeping plenty of pure, clean water before them and watching their beds. When the spot over which the colony house stood got wet and dirty, we would pull the house to a clean,

dry spot and that helped keep the stock healthy. That plan certainly developed efficiency of service and it was fine to see how splendidly our pigs grew. When that field of rye was cleaned up, we ploughed it down and planted it to cow peas, and when this crop was ripe, about the middle of August, we turned in the hogs and allowed them to feed it down, and then sold them direct to the market, making a nice financial showing on the year's work.

We sowed the field to rye again in the fall and pastured it down in the spring, and planted it to soy beans and secured a fine crop, cutting one-half of it for seed and feeding down the other half. We found that we did better than in the previous year. We sowed the field again to rye, fed it down in the spring, and sowed it to clover and fed down the clover, following that with corn, and secured a fine yield. Now, we are going all over this same experiment again in each field and will continue to sow and plant and feed down the crops until we come to the problem of such large crops that we must take off half and feed down the balance. But we shall not expect again to ever take off all the crops. The live stock distribute fertility, cow peas and soy beans help, so do clover, vetch and a lot of soil crops you can plant, raise and feed, but our main crop each year is the live stock we take off.

Petition your mayor, county commissioners or authorities in charge to co-operate with you and your neighbors and get the agricultural college of your State to join with you in petitioning the Governor, and with the State back of you go after your Congressman at Washington, and get him interested with the Department of Agriculture, and develop a plan for joint co-operation by the Federal Government, the state, and the county and secure an agricultural expert for your county, who should be under the direct co-operative authority of your State agricultural college, the county authorities and the State and national authorities. You can get the right man if you will go after him.

I have seen carload after carload of rich manure bought and hauled out of Chicago, taken to the farm and distributed at much expense when the soil did not require it, and if it had been analyzed in advance considerable money would have been saved and the soil benefited. What the

(Continued on page 155.)

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Now!"



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Imposing Palaces for a Great World's Fair.

(Continued from page 139.)

Sculpture, and W. D. A. Ryan, Director of Illumination, have co-operated. The illumination of the exposition will be one of its striking features.

The exposition grounds, at Harbor View, are fifteen thousand feet east and west and one mile in greatest width. The site, occupying 625 acres, lies as the floor of a huge amphitheater, encircled on the east, south and west by the hills of San Francisco with homes rising in terraces on the one hand and the forest clad slopes of the Presidio on the other; on the north the exposition city will face outward on San Francisco bay. There will be three great groups of palaces at Harbor View as one looks toward the exposition from the harbor. The center group will comprise fourteen palaces to be devoted to general exhibits; the left hand group will comprise the concessions center, occupying sixty-five acres, and the right hand group will include the pavilions of the States and the buildings of the foreign nations, rising upon the slopes of the Presidio reservation.

The main group of exhibit palaces, facing upon the harbor for 4,500 feet, will present an effect as of almost a single palace; eight of the buildings of the group will be joined in a rectangle to form almost a huge Oriental bazaar; a veritable walled city with its domes, towers, minarets and great interior courts. Four of the eight buildings, as shown by the ground or block plan, will face out on San Francisco bay and four of them will face the hills of the city on the south. Around the rectangle of the eight exhibit palaces will run an outside wall sixty-five feet in height and broken only by a number of stupendous entrance ways which will give access to the three great interior courts and their approaches. The group will be divided from north to south in the center by the Court of the Stars, 600 by 900 feet in its dimensions and designed by McKim, Mead & White; on the left the walled city will be divided from north to south by the Festive Court, and on the right by the Court of Four Seasons. Two south courts will be cut like great niches in the walled city. A huge court in Italian Renaissance will lie between the rectangle and the Palace of Fine Arts.

Throughout the entire exposition will run a dominant color note of a rich ivory gold, seeming at a distance a white but without the dazzling reflections of white. The lofty domes and towers of the exposition palaces will be gilded; in the courts will be wonderful mosaics, statuary and sculpture. Each court will express the individuality of the architects who have designed it and the colorist and sculptor have worked in harmony with the architect. The court plan is a novel one in expositions, for it permits the widest scope for each architect's ideals and at the same time does not interfere with the architecture of the exposition as a whole, for the courts are to be set like interior rooms amid the palaces of the exposition city. And from afar the exposition will present the effect of harmony. "From the Sausalito heights the exposition will appear as a giant Persian rug, rich in colors, but of soft, melting tones," says Jules Guerin, Director of Color.

The main rectangle fronting for three thousand feet upon San Francisco bay will give the effect of almost a walled city, tied together, architecturally, in one great mass by the outside walls of the buildings. The buildings will conform with the great natural setting. Apart from the huge main tower in the Court of Honor, the domes and towers will rise from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and seventy feet. Great naves 110 feet in height will run through all the buildings. All has been planned in huge block effects for massiveness and grandeur.

To the east of the rectangle of eight exposition palaces the visitor who comes through the Golden Gate will see the imposing facades of Machinery Hall; to the west will be seen the classic outlines of the Palace of Fine Arts. Flanking the group nearest the Golden Gate will be seen the pavilions of the States and foreign nations, and in the opposite direction, to the east, will be seen the gilded domes of the concessions center. Framing the picture, set in a crescent that faces outward to the line of travel through the Golden Gate, are the hills of San Francisco towering like the walls of a mighty amphitheater.

Along the harbor in front of the exposition city will be a great tree lined esplanade, adorned with statuary and fountains. From this point the exposition sightseer will observe the batteries of colored searchlights that will transform night into gorgeous

(Continued on page 151.)

Packard "Six" Carriages

"38" "48"

Both Maximum Service Cars In Essential Qualities the Same These features are common to both models

Left Drive

Avoids the necessity of stepping into the street

Electric Self Cranker

Easily and simply operated from a driving position.

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Complete mastery of the car from the driver's seat. A compact control board at the finger tips operated with the slightest effort.

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A high tension dual ignition system, with magneto and storage battery entirely distinct from the starting and lighting equipment. Insures Packard efficiency at all speeds.

Six Cylinders Perfected

Flexible, efficient, silent, giving motion with no sense of exerted power.

Dry Plate Clutch

Proof against "burning" and certain of engagement without "grabbing."

Short Turning Radius

The Packard "38" turns in a street forty-one and one-half feet wide. The Packard "48" turns in a street forty-five feet wide.

Hydraulic Governor

Automatically regulates throttle opening. Avoids "stalling" the motor in crowded traffic; prevents motor racing when the clutch is disengaged; affords agreeable uniformity of road speeds without requiring skillful use of the accelerator pedal.

Forced Feed Oiling

Especially desirable for "sixes." An auxiliary system feeds oil directly to the cylinder walls and is automatically regulated for different power requirements.

Six-Inch Depth of Frame

Prevents body distortion and cramping of doors.

Size of Crank Shaft

The diameter of the "38" crank shaft is 2 1/4 inches; of the "48" 2 3/4 inches. Ample size of bearings insures maximum period of service without refitting.

Specifications in Brief

"38"

Six cylinders, 4 by 5 1/2 inches. 38 horsepower A. L. A. M. rating. Actual brake horsepower 60. Wheelbase touring car 134 inches. Tires, front 36 by 4 1/2 inches, rear 37 by 5 inches.

"48"

Six cylinders, 4 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches. 48 horsepower A. L. A. M. rating. Actual brake horsepower 82. Wheelbase touring car 139 inches. Tires, front 36 by 4 1/2 inches, rear 37 by 5 inches.

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This Girl Was Born With Club Feet

Gertrude Snyder, thirteen years old, daughter of Robert Snyder of Natrona, Pa., was born with Club Feet and was brought to this Sanitarium in May, 1911. The position of her feet at that time is shown in the left picture, while the position and condition of her feet at the present time, after treatment at this Sanitarium, is shown in the picture on the right.

The Correction was made without Chloroform, Ether or any General Anaesthetic. Plaster Paris was not used.

Write Mr. Snyder about this for he will be glad to tell you of his experience.

A book entitled Deformities and Paralysis, also a book of references, with testimonials from practically every state in the Union will be sent, upon request, free of charge.

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A Congressman Elected by Mail

By FRANCIS O. LINDQUIST, Congressman-elect, of Greenville, Mich.



WINDING UP A STRANGE CAMPAIGN.
Congressman-elect Francis O. Lindquist standing in the automobile in which he visited thousands of voters whose support he had asked and secured by letter.

I AM forty-three years old—have a wife and two children, a boy of three, and a girl of six. I was born in the small town of Menominee, Wisconsin, a lumbering town of about 1,000 inhabitants. My parents were Swedish immigrants, and my education is limited to the third grade in the common schools. My early days were spent working around lumber yards, docks, hotels, etc. My present occupation is President of the Canada Mills Company, of Greenville, Michigan, New York City, and Muskegon, Michigan. Our business is a Mail Order Clothing House, doing business in all parts of the country. Eight years ago I started in a small room in the rear of a store, with one secondhand typewriter, and from that beginning my business has grown to where I send out 10,000 letters per day, and there is not a single town or city in the United States, of any consequence, where satisfied customers are not wearing my clothing.

From the very beginning of my business, I advocated a Pure Fabric and Leather Law, for the protection of the people. No action was ever taken by our Government, so I decided I would send out a petition broadcast, asking the people to circulate these petitions, which appealed to their Congressmen to support my bill when it was presented to Congress. Now then, here's why I entered the political race for Congress. It was not my intention to enter into the political game. I intended, when I had these petitions signed by voters from every Congressional district in the United States, to secure the assistance of the politicians of our district to handle these petitions through some reliable Congressman, so I called a meeting of the most influential men and laid my matter before them, but I was unable to secure their co-operation at this conference.

It was then, on the impulse of the moment, that I decided to become a candidate for Congress. I explained to them that if it were necessary, in order to accomplish my purpose, I would enter the race myself. They seemed to take it as a joke, however, and said it was too late to go into the field, because the politicians were all lined up, and furthermore, the newspapers were lined up, claiming that without the newspapers and the support of the politicians, no man could get anywhere in the "shoe-string" district of Michigan. They further said that I was not entitled to the honor, for no man had a right to aspire to a Congressional seat until he had served in the ranks of the political army. They saw I was determined, and began to compromise, and said if I would drop the matter for the present, they would give me the nomination two years hence. My reply to them ended that conference.

I decided there and then to put it up to the people of the Eleventh District of Michigan, and immediately got out a large circu-

lar and letter—32,000 in all—and sent them direct to the voters of our district. I told them I had a mission to perform—that I was alone in the fight—that I could not obtain the support of the politicians, and that I was willing to defray my own expenses, and if they were inclined to support me, I would immediately announce myself as a people's candidate on the Republican ticket. The last of the 32,000 letters had not left our office before we were deluged with mail from every part of the district. These letters read as follows:

"You are the man we want." "Go to it." "You can count on me." "Everybody around here is with you." These replies proved to me that the people had something to say as to who should be their candidate for Congress. There were but six weeks before the election; time was limited. I hurriedly wrote up a six-letter follow-up, the same as I use in my business. My first letter told them I was a candidate, and what I stood for. In each letter I had enclosures, and in all I sent out over 900,000 separate pieces of literature.

Out of sixty-four newspapers in the district, only one of them was with me. Most of them even refused to accept my paid advertisements, so strongly were they tied up with the political machine. I never talked politics outside of my office. I carried on my campaign absolutely single handed. I had no connection with a single politician, nor did I have any assistants excepting the employees of my office. I never made a promise of any kind, nor a donation of a single penny; neither did I accept any donations. I refused even to make a donation to the State Central Committee. I depended entirely upon a square deal and a mail order campaign to win the election, and the last week before election day, I made a 600-mile automobile trip through the district, and was greeted by large enthusiastic crowds, practically all of whom had received my literature, and were glad to meet me face to face. Out of the thousands of people I met on that trip, only once did I find a man—by the name of Smith—who had not received one of my letters, and he said there were several other Smiths in his town, and he thought they had received his mail.

When the ballots were counted, I carried the district by the largest vote given to any candidate in the State. The Republican machine then immediately endorsed the Democratic nominee, hoping to defeat me in the general election. Then the Bull Moose candidate appeared on the scene, which complicated matters still more, because Roosevelt was a strong factor in our district, and carried the district strong. On the other hand, the Democratic Governor carried our district by a large majority, and I won out on the Republican ticket by 10,000 plurality.

Dangers of Sunshine for Babies

THE average mother feels that she is doing her full duty to her little child if she sees that it spends the greater part of the day in the sunshine. Some years ago Grawitz, a noted medico of Berlin called attention to the neurasthenic conditions following light baths—particularly in children who had been unduly exposed at the seashore.

Recently an eminent English physician took the stand that white was not the color to be used in the babies' nurseries. With the idea in mind that white was typical of the purity of the little soul recently ushered into mundane existence, the mother who could afford it went to extremes in the excessive use of white for the nursery and the baby's clothes. Instead of doing the right and healthful thing, the poor mother, according to this authority, is committing an act of sheer cruelty, enveloping the child in a constant glare as dazzling as the white surface of fields of snow, and damaging the deli-

cate retina and making the baby peevish and irritable. There is much good sense in the advocacy of subdued colors for walls, furniture, toys and outer garments.

It is cruel to thrust babies out into sunshine, protected (?) by white sunshades that only serve to increase the glare. There is happily a sensible crusade started against over-lighted school rooms. Children blinking and straining their eyes in the trying glare will soon develop a need for softening glasses, or will show by less mental activity that the irritation of excessive light detracts from concentration and induces nervous conditions that too many parents and physicians attribute to other causes. While progress along all educational and child-culture lines is advisable, it is to be hoped that the proposed huge solenoids suggested for the school room will never become a permanency, for it is certain that the ultimate results of the radiations from high frequency currents will be harmful rather than beneficial.

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 Hundreds of Letters Say So
 Don't buy a diamond, a watch or piece of jewelry of any kind, until you get our big bargain bulletin, illustrating hundreds of amazing bargains. It tells how, as "Head-quarters for loans" for over 60 years, a vast quantity of highest grade diamond jewelry and watches is constantly being left on our hands un-called for. The necessity for promptly disposing of these unredeemed pledges representing goods on which we have loaned but a fraction of their real value is why we can offer them at such astonishing bargain prices. Our bargain bulletin explains and will convince you. Send for your free copy today.

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 No. 247286. 5-1/8, 3/32 kt. is the weight of the blue white diamond gem in this ring. Perfect cutting, shape and brilliancy combined with this fine color, makes of this \$500 value a wonderful bargain at our unredeemed price of...\$295.

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We will name you inside wholesale price which means a cash saving of over \$100 and appoint you our agent. Send no money—we pay freight and allow you—

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Imposing Palaces for a Great World's Fair.

(Continued from page 149.)

day. Upon the south of the main group will lie another boulevard which, sheltered from the winds of the bay, will be transplanted to tropical growths.

The ornamentation upon the water front will be upon a colossal scale. The Court of Four Seasons, opening upon the harbor, will be entered by a stupendous gateway, to be called the Gate of Columbus. One will pass through the gateway beneath a tower to the harbor. Directly before the tower will be seen the colossal figure of Columbus, facing the water. Ornamenting the tower in recesses will be figures representing the great voyagers of the world.

Before the entrance to the Grand Court of Honor upon the bay will be a colossal column whose spirals will depict man's climb toward success, and at the summit of the column will be a figure representing achievement. On the left and before the Court of Four Seasons will be the Gate of Balboa, before which will be a colossal statue of the explorer.

The Grand Court of Honor, 600 by 900 feet, and dividing the main group from north to south, will be the striking architectural feature of the exposition. A series of classic colonnades will run entirely around the court and surmounting the colonnades there will be a number of huge allegorical figures; those on the left hand side symbolizing the spirit of the Orient and those on the right symbolizing the spirit of the Occident. The head of each statue will be crowned with a star measuring four feet across and studded with jewels which will pick up the light from masked batteries.

At night the jewels will twinkle like diamonds. Through its lighting the architectural splendors of the exposition will be enhanced at night and the color scheme of the courts brought out. There will be no glare and no dark places. Before the harbor a giant scintillator will play colored beams into the heavens; the hills of Oakland and Berkeley will stand out in silhouette as if in daylight.

A reference to the ground plan here shown will make clear to the reader just what the arrangement of the exposition will be like. Let us, summarizing the principal features of this article, start from the concessions center, beginning at Van Ness Avenue, and describe the most important features of the ground plan, until we reach Fort Point, near the Golden Gate. The concessions district, in large part hidden from the bay by Fort Mason, will occupy sixty-five acres; its towers and minarets will appear as the left wing of the exposition.

In the middle group of the exposition grounds come the fourteen huge buildings to be devoted to general exhibits and to be built by the exposition company. This group lies between two great gardens, the esplanade along San Francisco harbor upon the north and the tropical garden upon the south. Eight of the buildings of the group form a great rectangle divided from north to south by three splendid courts or patios; the middle court is the Grand Court of Honor, designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, of New York; the left hand court is the Festive Court, designed by Louis C. Mullgardt, and the right hand court is the Court of Four Seasons, designed by Henry Bacon. The buildings, as will be noted, that form the rectangle are Mines and Metallurgy, Transportation, Agriculture (two wings); on the inside of the main group will be Varied Industries, Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Education.

These eight buildings, the center of the main group, will form, with the passageways between, the rectangle of twenty-five hundred feet from north to south and more than one thousand feet from east to west. The outside walls of the buildings will form a splendid facade extending around the entire group and mirroring in its progress the architecture of the interior courts or of the nearby buildings.

To the left of the walled city will be Machinery Hall, the largest single structure of the exposition, and just south of Machinery Hall is Automobile Hall. In the south garden at the east end and near the concessions center will be located Festival Hall, and near the west end the Palace of Horticulture, a huge structure of wood and glass. Flanking the great rectangle on the west will be the Palace of Fine Arts, a classic and beautiful structure embodying the spirit of the Italian Renaissance and facing upon a great pool from which its outlines will be reflected.



Always on Guard

No matter where a ship may be along the American coast; no matter how dark, or cold, or stormy the night, the coast guard is on watch, patrolling the nearest beach or rocky cliffs.

This man, always on guard, could, by his own unsupported efforts, do little to save life, or to guide ships away from perilous points.

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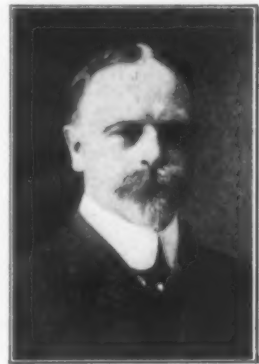


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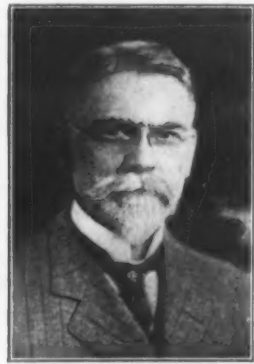
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Prominent California Bankers.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUNIOR COMPANY, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be enclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

ONE of my readers says he thinks that President-elect Wilson ought to be given a fair chance by everybody. So he had. He shall have it from me and is entitled to it. He has been chosen for the highest office that the people can confer. He was elected on a platform and on pledges for the popular good. If he redeems those pledges, he will win not only the respect, but the admiration of the American people.

I sincerely hope the pledges will be redeemed, and we ought all to be willing to wait and see whether they are or not; to see whether the cost of living is reduced, whether industries are stimulated and wages maintained at the present high level without an increase in working hours.

Many attribute the present halting tendencies in banking, real estate and mercantile circles to uncertainty regarding the purposes of the new administration. I shared in the general belief, before election, that business would improve before the close of the year and before the inauguration of the new President.

That belief was founded on a hope that the election of Wilson would not lead to radical legislation but rather to constructive work. I said, and I repeat, that if the President-elect should declare his purpose to stimulate the prosperity of the country and to advocate conservative rather than radical measures, every workshop and factory, every business office and store would feel the thrill of a new current of vitality.

It is a mistake to believe that the business men of this country are either thoughtless or faithless. It is a mistake to condemn many for the faults of the few. It is wrong to condemn organized labor because a few dynamiters have been found among the leaders. It is a mistake to believe that the rank and file of the American people are not happy, contented and satisfied with the institutions of their country.

It is always a mistake to try experiments when one is doing well enough as he is. I believe in the homely old motto "Let well enough alone." It is a mistake to believe that the loud-mouthed demagogues who are springing up on every platform and posing as the friends of "the dear people" have anything else but their own good at heart. As soon as they get a fat office, they are satisfied. It is a mistake to think that these demagogues are fooling all the people all the time. They can't do it. A good many people are fooled and a good many only learn by bitter experience. That is the way of the world. It has always been so and will always be so.

Men and women are but children of an older growth and we all know that children find it difficult to learn the lessons that experience teaches their elders. We shall all learn after a while for Reason is bound to assert itself and Conscience to be restored to the throne.

I hope my readers are following the newspaper reports of the tariff hearings at Washington. The news reports are expected to be impartial. Read and see whether the arguments that employer and employees are making in favor of the protection of home labor sound reasonable or not. See if the arguments the farmers are presenting along this line are worth listening to.

Think as you read! Apply your own personal experience to the questions at issue! Get away from prejudice and listen to the voice of reason. You talk to your children in this way when they insist on being obstinate and going wrong. Apply the same arguments to yourself.

Wall Street has had its trying days and in spite of the magnificent crops from which we expected so much, it has been suffering from the "blues" ever since election. Of course the threat of a general European War was very serious and the high rates of money with prospects of widespread labor difficulties, were drawbacks. The decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court also had their effect, but the most depressing factor is found in the alarming threats of the President-elect against bankers and business men.

In spite of these adverse conditions, careful investors have been buying good securities on ever decline, firm in the conviction that we shall pass through these trying times into better days. I hope so.

Com., Cleveland: The Cariboo Con. Mining Co. ceased business about 1884.

F., Muskogee, Okla.: I do not advise the purchase of the switch company stock. Put your money in something that has an established market and which you can sell at any time if you need funds.

Flyer, Butte, Mont.: 1. British American Tobacco, around 24, is a fair speculation. The par value is only \$5. 2. It is sold on the curb. Information about curb stocks can be had by writing to Harvey A. Willis & Co., brokers, 32 Broadway, New York.

Small Investor, Dallas, Texas: Invest your funds in good \$100 bonds of the best class. You can get a list of these by writing to John Muir & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. This firm makes a specialty of small lots.

K., St. Cloud, Minn.: For several months, the most remarkable literature in reference to the enormous profits of the candy company you speak of has been circulating. If the business is so profitable, there would be plenty who would invest their money in it. Put your money into something well secured.

New York Map, Portland, Me.: The free map of New York City to which you refer is published by the American Real Estate Co., Room 537, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York. It shows the location of the properties of the company. Any of my readers can have a copy without charge by writing to the above company for it.

G., Hartford, Conn.: The Giroux Con. Mines Co., if that is the one to which you refer, has a capital of \$7,500,000, and holds a number of extensive properties in Nevada and Mexico on which a great deal of work has been done, though the value of its ore bodies has still to be determined. It is a fair speculation, if the price of copper is maintained.

Safe Five Per Cent., New Haven: You are right to consider safety first in view of your unpleasant experiences. Investments of a conservative nature can be had to return 5 per cent. Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers, 42 Exchange Place, New York.

(Continued on page 153.)

Is Your Money Doing Its Best?

THOUSANDS of those who save fail to take advantage of investment openings because they do not realize what may be done with small amounts of money. They imagine that Bonds and other securities are only for the well-to-do.

This is no longer true.

Moreover, persons of limited means are the very ones who should begin to invest their savings safely and profitably. They particularly should demand good security and the largest interest return consistent with safety. In this way only can they materially improve their financial position.

Have you \$100, or more, which is not doing its best for you? Is it earning 6%, and is it safe?

You can invest \$100, \$200, \$500, \$1000, or more, in A-R-E 6's, the 6% Gold Bonds of the American Real Estate Company, receiving your interest every six months and your principal in ten years.

The Bonds are based on the ownership of millions of dollars' worth of New York real estate. For a quarter of a century they have paid 6% interest and matured principal at par, returning over \$10,000,000 to investors.

A-R-E 6's may also be purchased by instalments, earning 6% compound interest, and maturing \$1,000 or more in 10, 15 or 20 years, carrying liberal surrender privileges.

Our printed matter and map of New York City showing the location of our properties will be sent at your request.

American Real Estate Company
Founded 1888 Assets \$24,134,240.39
Capital and Surplus \$2,076,587.35
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We offer the following manufacturing cumulative preferred stocks:

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H. D. Foss & Company, Inc.	6.51%
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Onida-Regal Company	6.83%
Hartley Silk Mfg. Co.	6.83%
Metal Shingle & Siding Co. Ltd.	7.00%

The above issues are tax-exempt in New York and in most New England States.

Our monthly investment circular giving full information sent upon request.

Turner, Tucker & Co.

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Don't Spend That \$5.00. Save It.

Make your first payment on a \$100 bond of old-established corporations. There are many bonds to choose from. 4% to 6% interest is given on payments, which may be made at your convenience within a year. You can also buy outright.

Send for List L-41

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Brit. Amer. Tobacco Safety Car H. & L.
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"Best to Buy"

An acknowledged authority in finance has this to say of American Municipal Bonds—"They are the best investment for the American people to buy."

In his recent work on "Principles of Bond Investments," Mr. Laurence Chamberlain gives his reasons for approving the investment in

American Municipal Bonds

He considers them safer "than any other class now commonly bought for investment."

There are many reasons for this, all described at length in a book we have issued on Bonds. This gives sane, conservative, reliable and readable statements on the all-important question of how to invest for safety, first, and profit, next. Write for the book. You need it whether your interests be large or small. Address

ULEN AND COMPANY
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Safe 5½ and 6% INVESTMENTS

EVERY first mortgage bond, owned and offered by us, is a **direct first lien** on improved, income earning Chicago real estate of the highest class. In no case is the conservatively estimated value of the security less than double the total amount of the bond issue, while the annual income yield is much more than ample to insure prompt payment of principal and interest.

These bonds are legal investments for National Banks and for State Banks in Illinois and other states.

Write for the INVESTOR'S MAGAZINE and Circular No. 2462.

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Common Stock is paying 7% and has large earning possibilities.

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Dealers in Stocks and Bonds
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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 152.)

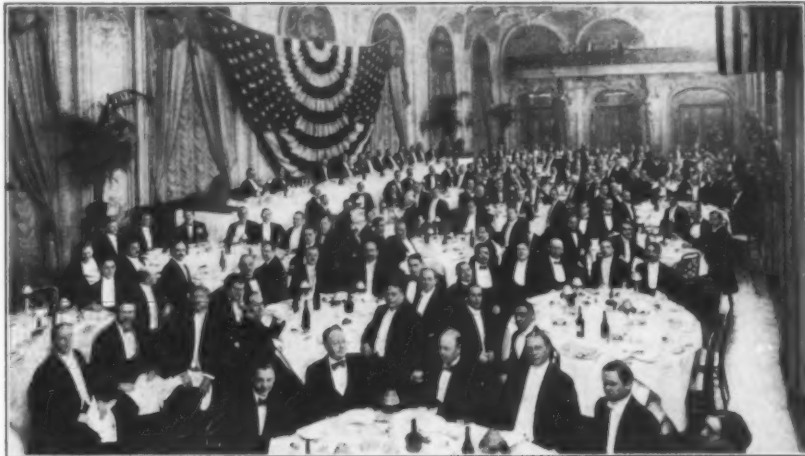
York, make a specialty of high grade bonds of this character. They have recently issued their Bond Circular No. 564 on "Conservative Investments," for their customers. Send for it.

Anxious, Burlington, Vt.: Municipal bonds are among the safest. They have preference over most of the railroad bonds. Some firms make a specialty of municipal bonds and it would be well, in making your investments, to put some of your money into high grade securities of this character. Ulen & Co., First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, have just issued an interesting book on "Municipal Bonds." It is full of valuable information and well worth reading. Write to them for it.

H., Los Angeles: The Chicago first mortgage real estate bonds to which you refer pay from 5½ to 6 per cent. They are a first lien on improved income-earning property in Chicago and are highly recommended by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, 1 Wall Street, New York. These bonds are legal investments for national banks and State banks in Illinois and some other States. Write to Straus & Co. for a copy of the "Investor's Magazine" and "Information Circular No. 2462."

Economical, New Orleans: There is no reason why you should allow your funds to accumulate in a savings bank until you have \$1,000 before investing for better returns. You can buy bonds in denominations of \$100 or \$500. Many of these are advertised by representative houses who are only too glad to send their booklets of information to any inquirer. It is easy to write to them for the information they offer to give. A study of this will be an education in itself and will enable you to discriminate between the good and bad.

Alaska Gold, Johnstown, Pa.: 1. The Alaska Gold Mines Company is promoting a large low-grade proposition in Alaska. The engineers figure a profit of only 75 cents a ton. The stock is being floated on the



PUBLICITY MEN AT A NOTABLE FEAST.

The "Get-Together" Dinner of The Sphinx Club at the Waldorf-Astoria, January 14th, 1913. This is the 124th dinner of this association of publishers, advertisers, and advertising men, and was the occasion of getting together the presidents of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, Association of American Advertisers, Advertising Managers' Association, Advertising Men's League, American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Publishers' Association of New York City, Association of New York Advertising Agents, Atlas Club, Chicago; Chicago Advertising Association, Daily Newspaper Association, Periodical Publishers' Association, Pilgrim Publicity Association, Boston; Poor Richard Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Quoin Club, Representatives' Club, Six-Point Club, Technical Publicity Association.

basis of \$10 per share. It is decidedly speculative. I do not advise its purchase. 2. To keep posted on financial conditions, it will pay you to read the very comprehensive weekly "Financial Review," published by J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, for their customers. Any of my readers can have a copy by writing to Bache & Co. for it.

Tax Exempt, Boston: A number of industrial preferred stocks yielding from 6½ to 7 per cent. are tax exempt in New York and a good part of New England. A great deal of eastern capital has been invested in these securities which have paid their dividends continuously over a long period. Turner, Tucker & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, have issued an investment circular in reference to stocks of this character which any of my readers can have by writing to them for it. You can buy from one share upward.

Dividends, San Francisco: All the facts you ask for will be found in the Annual Dividend Book, compiled by Thompson, Towle & Co., members of New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, 1602 Bankers' Trust Building, New York, for their customers. This book contains nearly seventy pages embracing the earnings, dividends, quotations and other facts regarding the leading mining, industrial and railroad stocks. Any of my readers can have a copy without charge by writing to Thompson, Towle & Co. for it.

Reasonable, Rochester, N. Y.: 1. Investors prefer bonds that are reasonably safe and yield a fair but not excessive income. Such bonds are easily disposed of in an emergency because if listed they have a constant market. They yield from 5 per cent. upward and if well selected are liable to advance and thus give a profit to the purchasers. Some bankers make a specialty of trading in bonds of this character. A list of them has been prepared by A. B. Leach & Co., dealers in investment securities, 149 Broadway, N. Y. Write to them for their "Circular No. 50." 2. The terms used in Wall Street can nearly all be found in a free booklet entitled "Wall Street Ways," published by J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. Write to them for their Booklet No. 22.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1913.

JASPER.

The Great Home Weekly.

From the Spatula.

FOR sixty years LESLIE'S WEEKLY has been a pictorial chronicler of the important happenings of the world. It is the oldest illustrated newspaper in America, and in its special field—that of presenting "All the News in Pictures"—it acknowledges no equal. Every week its pages contain a profusion of illustrations that instruct and entertain, and an ample supply of reading matter of high quality and of great interest. The favor with which it is regarded by all the members of the households which it reaches sustains its claim to being "The Great American Home Weekly." It is to-day a better and more successful paper than ever before.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

THE amazing growth of the life insurance business in this country is the highest tribute to the integrity of its management as a rule, and the beneficence of its avowed purpose. Few realize the far-reaching influence of a good life insurance company. Few recognize the extent and scope of its distribution of payments to beneficiaries.

A glance at the Sixty-eighth Annual Report of the New York Life Insurance Company—one of the greatest and most successful institutions of its character in the world,—gives one a little insight into the meaning of life insurance in a country where it has

become more widely popular than in any other land. The company referred to received in premiums during 1912 nearly \$86,000,000, and in interest and rents sufficient to make its total income approximately \$120,000,000. The investment of its enormous resources was widely distributed, but nearly \$35,000,000 was put in first mortgage real estate loans of the highest character, \$20,000,000 in gilt-edged bonds and nearly \$28,000,000 in loans to its own policyholders.

The distribution of the funds of a great insurance institution is always a matter of interest. One scarcely comprehends the fact that this single great company paid out in death claims last year nearly \$26,000,000, in matured endowments over \$6,000,000, for surrendered policies nearly \$13,000,000, for annuities nearly \$1,500,000 and in dividends that lightened the load of the policyholders, the magnificent sum of nearly \$11,500,000. Perhaps, best of all, the earning power of the company's assets shows an increase since 1905 of over \$2,000,000.

President Darwin P. Kingsley has every justification for saying that "1912 was a good year." The policyholders of the New York Life must cordially endorse his statement. We refer more particularly to this report because it emphasizes the fact which I have so often referred to, that the safest and most economical insurance is to be found in the well-established old-line companies. The older a policyholder grows the greater the value of his policy and usually the higher his dividends and the less his burden. Americans are quick to take advantage of anything which confers a benefit, and especially which provides for increasing advantages from year to year. The growing popularity of life insurance in this country is easily understood.

F., Neosho, Mo.: The Home Mutual of Topeka was organized only two or three years ago. It is, of course, too early to predict its future.

C., Johnstown, Pa.: The National of U. S. of A., Chicago, has been established many years. It has a moderate surplus and reasonable rate of expense.

K., Indianapolis: The Empire Life of Atlanta has been in business only four or five years. It cannot fairly be compared with the long established companies.

W., McGregor, Ia.: Only the guarantees and not the estimates of any life insurance company are the controlling element. This is entirely fair because one cannot forecast what the vicissitudes of a business may involve.

Millford, O.: The Postal Life was established in 1905. An interesting report on the company, made by the State Superintendent of Insurance of New York, recently speaks favorably of its condition and prospects. No doubt you can get a copy by writing to the company for it.

M., Missoula, Mont.: 1. The Central Life of Des Moines is not a very large company but has a fairly good record. 2. The North Western Mutual of Minneapolis shows a small but steady increase in its business but is a company of moderate proportions. 3. The Woodmen of the World is in the assessment class. I do not believe in this form of insurance.

Reader, San Francisco: If the paper or agreement which the agent wishes to attach to the policy is endorsed by the President or some other recognized head of the company, it will be valid. Companies are not responsible for what their agents agree to unless it is certified to by the signature of an authorized representative.

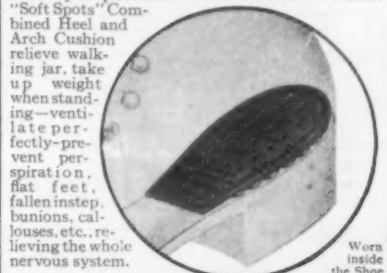
Low Cost Insurance, Buffalo, N. Y.: The low cost straight life insurance to which you refer is that of the Postal Life. The low cost is largely due to the fact that it eliminates agents and does its business by mail. This enables it to guarantee 9½ per cent. dividends to policyholders. The plan appears to be successful judged by the company's increasing amount of business. Give your name, occupation and date of birth, and write to the Postal Life Ins. Co., 35 Nassau Street, New York. You will get the figures regarding the cost of a policy.

Accident, Altoona, Pa.: A combination policy that will insure you against accident and also insure your life without requiring a medical examination, and costing only \$10 a year with possible benefits that may reach over \$5,000, is offered by the Aetna Life Insurance Co., Drawer 1341, Hartford, Conn. If you are under 55 years of age and in good health you can get this \$10 combination policy and, considering all the benefits it yields, its popularity is not surprising. If you will write to the above address, giving your name, address and occupation, you can receive full particulars.

Hermit

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MAKE walking easier, healthier. Little air-filled rubber globules, hermetically sealed, backed with soft, pliable leather, afford comfort and resiliency impossible in outside rubber heels.



"Soft Spots" Heel Cushions 25c. a pair "Soft Spots" Heel and Arch Cushions \$1.00 If not at your dealer's, write

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It shows you how to become a thoroughly competent lawyer—explains the requirements step by step in the plain, simple, direct way that will start you right and save you a lot of time, trouble and expense. There can be no possible failure with this wonderful guide to follow. It puts you at once in the path followed by America's Foremost Lawyers—men who have themselves gone through such steps as they now recommend for you. This Free Book shows you

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Under the World's Greatest Masters of Law—how to utilize your spare moments in preparing yourself for a great profession at very small cost—how to prepare for bar examinations in any State—how to increase your mental powers by training that will make you a leader in your community. If you contemplate studying law, you surely want to master the best course in the shortest time at least expense. This Free Book is invaluable to you, no matter what course or school you have in mind, and you might as well send for it—no risk, expense or obligation—and become thoroughly posted.

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Please send me—FREE—Valuable Law Guide and tell me how to save half on my tuition.

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Here's a Stone That Looks Exactly Like A Diamond

—and cannot be told from a diamond except by an expert with jeweler's glass

Do not make the mistake of comparing these stones with what is known as imitation diamonds—this is not an imitation—no, not in any sense of the word—has no paste—no foil or backing, guaranteed to contain no glass—stands filing, fire and acid just like a diamond—will cut glass—it sparkles just like a diamond.

Not an Imitation

It is a marvelous synthetic gem, the most remarkable triumph as yet achieved by the oxy-hydrogen blow pipe—it absolutely defies detection with the naked eye and only costs one-third the price of diamonds—why then pay thirty times the price of

Remoh Gems

They are cut and faceted exactly like diamonds and we set them only in 14k Solid Gold Mountings. When worn, it is impossible for any one to realize that they are not genuine diamonds. We employ the best expert diamond setters and use mountings exactly like those used for best diamonds.

Read What Some Who Have Bought, Worn and Tried Remoh Gems, Say

We have thousands of others on file. Howard Gregory, Cameron, W. Va., Says: "The Remoh ring I received some three years ago is as nice as new. It certainly is 'some stone,' perfectly cut, and bright forever. It has been up against a number of genuine stones, but the difference could not be detected even by our home jeweler."

John Nelson, Batchelor, La., Says: "Put it alongside a real diamond and you can't tell them apart." Walter Barnes, Portland, Me., Says: "I am perfectly satisfied—have worn my Remoh ring continuously, am in oil and acids and all kinds of work and find when it is cleaned that the brilliancy and luster is as perfect as any diamond valued at \$275."

Dwight Nage, Fitchburg, Mass., Says: "I took my Remoh to a jeweler and asked him if it was a diamond or not. He looked at it through a glass, then tried to file on it, then he turned around and said that he 'guessed it was a diamond all right.' That is almost as good a compliment as possible."

Two Days' Free Trial

See for yourself—Look at the Remoh—then decide if you can tell the difference—costs you nothing to make the examination. We send you, prepaid, any piece of jewelry you want set with Remoh Gems for your two days' examination and approval. Remember, you get a binding legal guarantee for life with every purchase.

Write Today for Your FREE Copy de Luxe Jewel Book in 4 Colors

This Jewel Book attractively displays a large and varied assortment of Remoh Jewelry—Rings, Pins, Studs, Brooches, Ear Rings, etc., and full description of the wonderful Remoh Gem. A copy is yours free.

SPECIAL NOTE—Unscrupulous dealers and fakers in many localities are offering worthless products as Remoh Gems, thereby causing much dissatisfaction through their frauds. Genuine Remoh Gems can be bought ONLY direct from us. We have no agents.

Remoh Jewelry Co.,
611 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufr., 4 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

EASY \$22.50 A WEEK

The New Improved "Easy" Iron. Quick, easy sales—big profits. New invention—women wild—agents getting rich. Brant, Mo., sold 3 doz. first week; Fitter, Ia., sold 24 in 3 days. Does big ironing for two cents. Saves cost in short time. Guaranteed—Save time—labor—strength—health. Write quick for special terms.

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I Teach Sign Painting

SHOW CARD WRITING OR LETTERING by mail and guarantee success. Only field not overworked. My instruction is unequalled, because practical, personal and thorough. Easy terms. Write for hands-on course.

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"Greatest and largest school of its kind."
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THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

The Hero Rivals

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

THEY both met her on the day the ship left Liverpool. From that hour they were rivals. She was a piquant little blonde, filled with a love of the romantic. And the man from India had apparently passed through amazing adventures. He was a good talker, and at the table he entertained little Miss Hope, and the others who sat near them, with thrilling accounts of the many perils he had passed through. The other, a quiet-faced young American from the West, was put in the shade, so to speak. And as he was a thoroughly likable looking chap, those at the same table pitied him, for it was evident that he was deeply in love with the little blonde. He had listened to a score or more of his rival's Munchausen-like tales, and no one expected him to have any particularly thrilling experience of his own to relate, when one day at dinner he begged pardon, and asked permission to tell of a trifling experience of his own.

"It isn't very much," he apologized, "especially when compared with the wonderful achievements and adventures of Mr. O'Trigger, who seems to have been particularly fortunate in living ten men's lives in the space of his own years. I was out West, when, because of circumstances which I need not mention here, I was forced to hold up a stage. The coach held sixty thousand dollars in gold, besides its passengers, and although it was guarded by six armed men, I did not hesitate in the course I had determined upon. Hiding behind a clump of bushes, I waited until the coach was within a few yards of me, when I dashed out, masked, and with a big six-shooter in either hand, cried out in a loud voice for the outfit to stop. At the same time I put a bullet through the brain of one of the leading horses.

"So complete was the surprise that all of the guards but one held up their hands. That one attempted to draw his revolver, but before he could fire I broke his pistol arm with a third shot. I then proceeded at my leisure to rob the coach, and did not forget to relieve three very beautiful young women, as well as several portly elderly people, of their watches and other jewelry, and then, unable to resist my opportunity, I made each of the young ladies give me a kiss, after which I chivalrously returned their valuables. Although sixty thousand dollars in gold weighs two hundred pounds, I threw the entire treasure over my shoulder, and retreated, firing several warning shots as I went, and to prove my marksmanship, knocking a pipe from the mouth of one of the guards.

"As you may imagine, it was not long before a strong posse was in hot pursuit. I succeeded in making a temporary escape by stopping a mounted ranchman and taking his horse. As I was about to ride away the ranchman pulled a gun from his pocket, and I was compelled to shoot him, and he fell in the road. Unfortunately for me, my pursuers were armed with rifles, and while I succeeded in dropping two of them with my pistols, a rifle bullet at last struck my horse, and broke a leg. I was forced to fly to the thick cover on foot. Concealing my gold, which I had thus far carried, under a great rock, I ran deeper and deeper among the rocks and woods. And then a bullet struck me—in the shoulder. I fell, but was up in an instant, turned into a narrow trail, and ran fairly up to the open door of a cabin.

"In front of that door stood one of the most beautiful girls I had ever seen. It is strange how quickly human hearts may act, and as I flung myself at her feet, telling her swiftly what had happened, and entreating her to save me, I saw in her face and eyes more than astonishment and alarm. It was love. In that moment our hearts beat as one. Quickly she led me into the cabin, and pointed to the huge chimney of the open fireplace. I crawled up that. My pursuers came, questioned her, and searched, and all went away, believing that I was not there, with the exception of one—a rough and powerful brute who remained behind purposely to insult the lovely creature to whom I owed my life.

"When I heard his insulting voice, when I heard my loved one cry out, I forgot my own peril, and slipping down from the chimney I engaged him in deadly conflict, and ended by sticking a knife between his ribs. And then, as the girl flung herself into my arms, I knew that my days of lawlessness were over. Her purity, her sweetness, her love, saved me, and then and there I swore—with my face turned to God—that I would go forth, and that I would return for her when I had made a man of myself. I escaped, and two years later I came back, having made a million in mines."

He stopped. There was not a sound of breath or movement at the table. Every eye was staring at him. The little blonde's soul was in her eyes. And then his rival sniffed, and said sneeringly:

"And I suppose you're going to finish by saying the girl had married someone else, or died of heartbreak, or—"

"Oh, not at all," interrupted the American quietly. "Everything ended happily. I belonged to a moving picture company."

Books Worth Reading

"THE Modern Gasoline Automobile," by Victor W. Pagé, M. E., late technical editor of the *Automobile Journal*, will be a welcome addition to the motorist's library. Mr. Pagé is well and favorably known for other automobile and mechanical treatises. The book is not a primer or an abstract engineering treatise, but combines the simplicity of one with the attention to detail found in the other. It is thoroughly up-to-date, every construction of late development being considered comprehensively. Clarity of reasoning in presentation of elementary views and the working out of explanations in detail that concisely but fully cover the ground, marks the work. All historical matter or padding is eliminated, as is consideration of steam or electric automobiles. The volume contains a complete consideration of equipment and maintenance that should be valuable to the non-technical motorist. The subject matter is arranged in a systematic manner, and the various parts of the car are taken up in logical order. The reader is started at the beginning, and obtains detailed and specific information relating to each part. The book has over 700 pages and contains over 500 illustrations and ten large folding plates. The drawings were all made especially for this book. The chapters on oiling, operation, winter care of automobiles and systematic location of defects in mechanism should be of special value to all who motor. Published by the Norman W. Henley Publishing Company, 132 Nassau St., New York. Price \$2.50, prepaid.

"THE Typography of Advertisements," by J. F. Trezise, deals with the importance of good advertising, display, laying out the "ads," choosing type and the use of borders. It also includes the Department Store Advertisement, Hand Lettered Advertisements, Agency Methods and

illustrations. It is a comprehensive and exhaustive study of an "ad" from the layout to its final appearance in print, dealing particularly with its typographical aspect. Every one interested in advertising and desirous of obtaining the true conception of the composition of an advertisement, with the basic fundamental principles of design and real advertising typography, will find this book of the greatest value.

Chicago, The Inland Printer Co., Publishers. Price \$2.00 net.

THE calm, serious interest which the people of this country took in the political campaign of 1860, makes "The Presidential Campaign of 1860," by Emerson David Fite, Ph.D., of special value to the readers of this generation, who can glean from this scholarly work a clear idea of the conditions existing both in the North and South at that crucial period. Particularly will the student of political science be drawn to the picture of the dark horse in the Republican Convention which gave the nation its greatest President. The author is especially equipped to handle the subject with authority, being Assistant Professor of History in Yale University. New York, The Macmillan Company. Price \$2 net.

"SALESWOMEN in Mercantile Stores," by Elizabeth Beardsley Butler, deals with conditions under which saleswomen of Baltimore worked in 1909. It relates the many features in connection with store life which have a direct bearing on the mental and physical welfare of the employees. The facts were obtained from members of firms and the saleswomen themselves. The book is interesting though of course in this volume only one set of industrial conditions in a single city can be presented. New York, The Charities Publication Committee. Price \$1.08 net.

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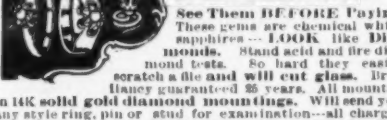
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How to Make the Farm Pay.

(Continued from page 148.)

soil did need was lime to sweeten it up. Don't depend entirely upon what you read or hear of another doing. The thing to do is use your own brain, make your own experiments and get an agricultural expert to help you if you can.

Make the slogan for 1913—"A HUNDRED BUSHELS OF CORN FOR EVERY ACRE." You can do it, you can double last year's output, not only in corn, but also in wheat and oats and every crop that you raise. An agricultural expert in your county will help you.

I suggest that you call a meeting within the next ten days, invite your neighbors to meet with you, and then discuss the problem, and if they are willing to try out this plan with you, draw up and file with your township and county officers, the Governor of your State, your Congressman, the State Agricultural College, and the Department at Washington a petition for the appointment of the expert, and then organize your community into a "Scientific League" and keep up the fight until you get results.

At the end of each period of four months the farmers should meet with the agricultural expert in convention at the County Court House for the purpose of discussing work undertaken, results obtained, general recommendations, and hearing the opinions of others, and the county authorities, the State Agricultural College authorities, the press, and others interested should be invited. At the close of the first year, if the taxpayers agree that this agricultural expert has failed to render valuable service, his services could be dispensed with.

After you have filed your petition and have organized the "Scientific League," let me hear from you. Give me the names and addresses of your officers and members and I will undertake to write a letter or say something to you and each member through LESLIE'S.

How a Girl Sought Work in a Great City.

(Continued from page 148.)

The girls in the office, keenly alert to all that was going on, smirked, and ostentatiously banged the keys of the typewriters. The office boy, pert, and likewise awake to the effect that the new girl was making on his employer, said, in an aside, "Ye ain't got nothing on her."

With a friendly and presumably encouraging pat the man who had employed me gathered up the letters I had written, and carried them off to his private office for his signature. The girl at the bookkeeper's desk nodded to me. "He'll ask you to lunch, Smithy." "Well, I won't go, I've got three lettuce sandwiches and I don't want his lunches," I replied hotly. I was getting frightened at the atmosphere which little by little was growing more exotic.

The office boy, who was supposed to be clipping notices from a pile of exchanges on his desk, chirped at this point, "If you don't, good night." I tried to wither him with a look of scorn, but he wouldn't be withered. "All the good lookers go out with him. They have a cinch for a while. Of course he puts up a bluff of calling them on their letters, but we are wise. It's all a bluff and his stenographers just come and go." And this little imp waved his hands back and forth.

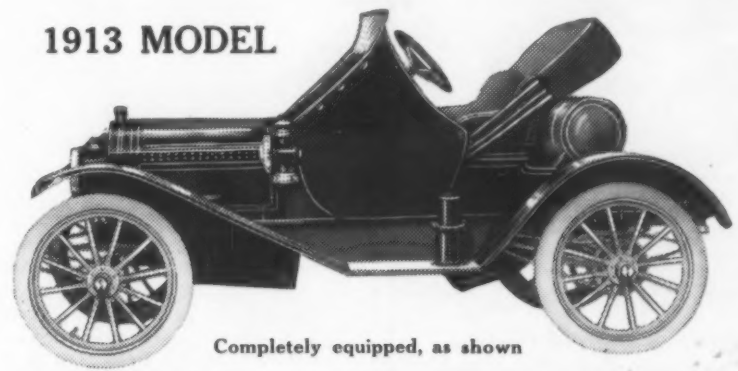
I didn't want to be a quitter. I didn't want to turn down the man who was able to pay me fifteen dollars a week, in fact I didn't know what to do. My first day was one of torment of mind. My employer was perfectly dear in his treatment of me. The buzz that called me to his desk in the afternoon meant only a few simple letters. I was beginning to breathe more freely, when my employer calmly laid down the letters I had just transcribed and looked at me with the look only a woman understands and which no woman can describe.

"Well, girlie," I looked him square in the face. From the window I could see the tide of workers flowing up Broad Street. The man in whose private office I stood was preparing to make a proposition that generally goes with three letters a day and fifteen dollars a week. "Anything doing to-night?" he said. "Yes," I replied; "lot's doing—home, and mother in the country, and little brothers and sisters hauling and pulling at my skirts—that's what's doing—no Great White Way for mine."

And thus the experience of big pay and little work in Wall Street was abruptly ended, because I learned before it was too late that the combination of going out to dinner, and of being sufficiently attractive to warrant only little work and a big salary, isn't the safe road for the girl on the level.

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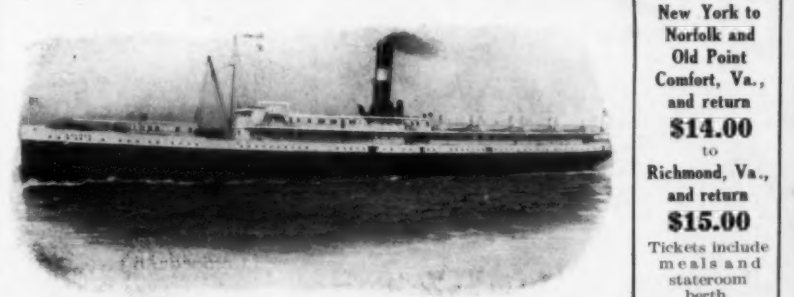
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The Charm of Southern California.

(Continued from page 145.)

evening shadows were gathering about its wide arches and the soft tones of the bells were calling the brothers to prayers.

On my way south I visited several other missions, among them San Juan Capistrano, which is now a weather-beaten ruin with roofless cloisters, but its bells still hang in their rawhide lashings and the white cross rises against the sky with a certain indescribable grandeur.

On reaching Los Angeles I spent a day browsing about the mission of San Gabriel which was founded in 1771. Busy Los Angeles and beautiful Pasadena, with its magnificent Orange Grove avenue, charmed me for days, as did Riverside and Redlands with their broad acres of orange groves covering the slopes of the snow-capped mountains. I also visited Catalina Island, thirty miles out in the Pacific, which rises from waters as blue as a Mediterranean sky and so clear that through glass-bottomed boats one is able to gaze down through many feet of water at the sea weeds swayed by the brilliantly colored fishes darting in and out of the tangled mass.

Catalina Island varies in width from half a mile to nine miles and is about twenty in length. The cliff shores are broken in several places by pockets rimmed by beaches of sand. Avalon is the most frequented of these and the scenes about this place during the season beggar description, for it is always thronged with pleasure seekers from all parts of the globe. There is excellent fishing, and wherever there is fishing fish stories abound, and Avalon is not an exception. After I had heard an Eastern man describe pulling in a sea bass weighing two hundred pounds, I felt like a lady who came down on the train with me, who when she looked out of the car window and saw a number of small sheds in a yard inquired of the conductor whether they were bee hives. "No, madam," replied the astonished man, "they are chicken coops." "Dear me!" she answered, "I felt sure they were bee hives. Everything else grows so big here that I expected to find bees as large as birds."

Seriously speaking, however, Catalina is a remarkable fishing ground and anglers come from all parts of the world to fish for tuna in these waters. The tuna is a gamy fish and catching one is an exciting experience, for one fish weighing two hundred and fifty pounds pulled a boat containing three persons for several hours before he was landed. As for myself, I loved the rocks of Catalina and nothing pleased me more than to climb to the top of the "Sugar Loaf." There I used to sit for hours in the sunshine watching the gulls and the flying fish. The wild goat is hunted in the mountainous parts of the island.

Before leaving Los Angeles I visited the nearby resorts of Venice and Long Beach, stopping for a time at the well-kept soldiers' home at Sawtelle. I also enjoyed a trip up Mt. Lowe where a most beautiful view of Los Angeles and Pasadena is obtained, to say nothing of the thrill one gets riding on the cable incline and on the electric cars as they whirl around curves near deep canyons.

After a fortnight spent amid these attractive places, I went on to San Diego, that wonderful spot where one may be happy doing nothing. San Diego is charmingly located on a slope that rises from the waters of the bay to the summit of a broad mesa. It has countless attractions besides its climate, for the La Jolla caves, thirteen miles from the city, are worth coming far to visit. They are a queer bit of the coast where the face of the cliffs has been sculptured by the waves into most curious forms. Deep caverns may be entered when the tide is out, and there the light effects are exquisite. Sea anemones are clustered all about and tiny crabs scamper through crevices at the approach of a visitor; seaweeds flame through the transparent waters and tiny gold fishes swim about in the swirling current. The tops of these rocks are covered with wild flowers.

Nearby is an old house said to be the scene of the marriage of Ramona, the heroine of Helen Hunt Jackson's book of that name. Then there is Coronada, a perfect Elysium by the sea, with a fine hotel and pretty cottages—a place where the vacation tastes of every human being may be satisfied.

If the traveler wearies of all these things he may visit Point Loma and study the questions of theosophy at the Universal Brotherhood presided over by Mrs. Catherine Tingley. The grounds and buildings there are exceedingly attractive. Even if one tires of the United States, Mexico is close at hand. Surely Utopia has been found amid the charms of Southern California.

California Checks Mine Frauds.

A MOVEMENT to improve the mining industry through the elimination of fraudulent undertakings has been initiated by the California Miners' Association and has gained impetus because of the support which the legislature of California has given to it. The purpose is to have the State government establish an agency which will investigate mining companies and keep the public informed as to the value of mineral claims and the character of those who exploit them. An appropriation of \$25,000 has been made to provide means for the first year's work of the agency.

Over \$300,000,000 is invested in mineral properties in California. As elsewhere, investors have not been protected by law. Vast sums have been lost in worthless mining propositions. Drastic laws do not protect investors. They are of the rat-trap order, leaving avenues wide-open for crime and punishing offenders after they have been tempted by delusive opportunity. The victims of fraud, especially investors, are not consoled merely because the law has been avenged. Neither rogue nor dupe is rightly dealt with.

Hence, California leans to prevention. She proposes at first to simply "investigate 'wildcats' and other frauds and to advise the postal authorities" about them. As a first step this is a large one. Equally large ones will be taken in time. Within a few years all mining schemes, prospects as well as developed mines, will be subject to investigation by the State. Investors may have reliable information at little cost. As a result, "wildcats" will be killed while in the kitten state and the mining industry will come by its own.

FRANCIS P. SAVINEN.

Twelve Reasons Against a Bad Bill!

MARION DORIAN, Treasurer of the American Graphophone Co., has condensed the whole argument against the so-called Oldfield Bill for a destructive revision of our patent laws, in a few words, as follows:

1. It is class legislation because it discriminates against patented articles and the vendor of same. It is, therefore, unconstitutional.
2. Imposes restrictions upon the sale of patented articles which are not imposed with respect to non-patented articles.
3. These restrictions are harsh, unreasonable, and destructive of the grant of the Letters Patent, and, therefore, at total variance with the spirit and intent of our Patent Laws.
4. It is an unwarranted attack upon vested legal interests, because it aims to deprive patent owners of the security which our Courts have upheld, and upon the faith of which they have invested their capital.
5. That the rights attacked by this bill are lawful rights for which the patent owners have paid a valuable consideration.
6. That the proposed change in the law is contrary to the interpretation of the Courts of the land which has prevailed for more than one hundred years.
7. That it is dangerous legislation as tending to introduce great confusion into a branch of legal procedure which has to do with the welfare and development of our industrial interests.
8. The passage of a law of this nature will choke our Courts with litigation of a vexatious, oppressive, and speculative character, bred in greed, spite, or destructiveness.
9. In place of the settled, uniform, and established legal status of patent ownership, which has fostered, stimulated, and aided in the country's marvelous development, there will result a chaotic condition which will completely arrest further industrial development.
10. The Courts are already clothed with ample powers to check and regulate abuses which have been cloaked under false claims of patent protection, as has been clearly demonstrated by recent decisions of the Supreme Court.
11. The interests of the public, so far from being served by a measure of this kind, will be seriously damaged.
12. The bill is ill-advised, dangerous, and confiscatory.

Is War Played Out?

"THERE will never be another great war in Europe," says President Jordan of Leland Stanford University. "The game is played out." Theoretically a strong argument can be made against war in general and against a general European war in particular. The cost of the war now being waged by the Balkan allies against Turkey is enormous, but this is insignificant compared with what the cost would be were the great powers to become involved in conflict. Apart from the immediate and awful loss of life and property, such a general war would set back the progress of Europe for more than a generation.

Compared with the far-reaching results of such a colossal strife Serbia's ambition for territory and Austria's purpose to hold her in check, are trivial matters. So delicately adjusted, however, are the interests of the Triple Alliance—Germany, Austria and Italy—and the Triple Entente—Great Britain, France and Russia—that no one can tell at what moment a break may come that will involve practically all of Europe in the worst war of modern times. Let us hope with President Jordan that "the game is played out," and that reason and deliberation will prevail in adjusting the rival contentions arising out of the victory won by the Balkan allies.



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FISHING IN HOUSES.

Group of "shacks" on the frozen surface of Lake Geneva, Wis., in which fishermen sit and make great hauls of ciscoes through holes cut in the ice.

A Curious Way of Catching Fish

By J. L. GRAFF

ON Lake Geneva, in Southern Wisconsin, is to be found a most unusual mid-winter fishing custom. Lake Geneva is the scene of so many country seats maintained by Chicago and St. Louis millionaires, who have nothing to do with the fishing save that they buy the catches at fabulous prices. The game almost entirely is the cisco.

The cisco in former years was accustomed to begin biting in June, immediately after the appearance in the adjoining meadows of the cisco fly, which almost exclusively was used for bait. In summer the wealthy anglers were wont to join in the sport. It was not unusual for from sixty to one hundred boats to be towed to the particular haunts of the ciscoes where they would bite at a fly as soon as it was cast on the surface of the lake. But for some reason, not yet explained, the ciscoes quit biting at flies or any other bait, no matter how tempting, in summer, and the sport was no longer courted.

However, some one discovered that the cisco would bite in mid-winter, when in order to tempt him it was necessary to cut a hole through the ice. No one seems to know just why a small gold bead was selected as an object at which it was hoped the fish would nibble, but it was, and the game was taken in good-sized strings.

This discovery was quickly followed by the invention of the fish house, about five feet square and six or seven high. The fish

house is bottomless save that there are plank shelves at one side and end. On one of the planks is a bench or stool and on the other a small metal stove, in which, during fishing hours is kept a smouldering fire. The fisher sits on the bench and through the hole in the ice he drops the bead-baited hook, which is attached to a fine silken cord. The bait may be dropped to depths ranging from ten to one hundred and fifty feet. All the time the cord is held in the fingers of the fisher who is able to detect a nibble or a strike.

The lake was late in freezing up this year, but there have been some great catches. Two fishers in a single little house, operating two cords, took as high as fifty dozen in one day. The fish readily bring sixty cents a dozen, but there have been times when over a dollar a dozen has been realized. Over a half hundred fish houses have positions on the lake. Each house is provided with a sled on which it is moved from place to place, for the schools of cisco move about, and they bite only when they please to do so. There are times when the fish houses are locked up for days, and then some one will notice smoke issuing from a fish-house smoke stack. That's the signal for a rush to the ice. Shortly the whole colony is firing up and the little shacks are belching smoke like a fleet of war ships. Then everybody knows that ciscoes are being drawn up as fast as they may be detached and the bead dropped again to the game.

What's the Matter with the Mothers?

By JEANNE CARPENTER

WE sat on a bench in the Boston Common, my friend and I. On the adjoining benches were many others, mostly men. Suddenly my friend remarked:

"What in the world is the matter with the young girls nowadays?"

The object of this comment was a young girl just passing. She was about fifteen, and attired in a very short, tight skirt, white buck-skin shoes, a peek-a-boo waist that was conspicuous for what it did not leave to the imagination, and a face so made up as to give a most hard and coarse look to even a girl of that age. The men all stared and some made rather unsavory remarks. If one of them had accosted her the girl might have been highly indignant, and yet by the very nature of her costume and bearing she invited it.

"What's the matter with the girls?" carried my memory back a few years to a juvenile courtroom in Chicago, where stood a young culprit of the same style as the girl in question. She was not bad—just young and foolish. To a question of the judge as to why she had done a certain act she said: "Why, I didn't think it was wrong; my mother never told me it was wrong."

There it was in a nutshell. Her mother hadn't warned her it was wrong. This case set me thinking, and in my subsequent experience as a court reporter I've found it to be almost always the same.

What's the matter with the mothers nowadays?

I wish every mother could be obliged to spend a certain length of time in a juvenile court that she might see the result of her downright negligence of her daughter. I have come to the conclusion that the trouble with the girls is that they are not started right. Some mothers seem to think

that girls will outgrow careless and foolish habits and vicious companions just the same as they did last year's boots. And if you remind one of these mothers that this is dangerous to the girl, she will say: "Oh, no, that could not happen to my daughter," and she is fortunate indeed not to waken some fine morning and learn that it not only could happen but has happened.

Nine times out of ten if this is the case the mother will lay the cause to the girl's companion or companions, instead of right at home, where it belongs. For what mother of ordinary sense would allow her daughter to appear on the street clad like a circus rider? If she would try to make the girl understand that the only comment she excited was unfavorable and that the men only laughed at her, there would be less work for our Juvenile Courts to do.

One sees these very young girls at all times of day or night, and in all kinds of places—girls with hair in braids, about the street corners or in soda parlors with callow youth, in theaters and cafes with men old enough to be their grandfathers.

One mother of my acquaintance said to me some years ago: "I shall never lay down any hard and fast rules for my children to obey. I shall not insist upon anything, for I believe children should be allowed to develop their individuality." In a few years they had developed individuality to such an extent that the poor mother was in an insane asylum before she was forty.

What some mothers need is some plain talking to, for the blame in the great majority of cases lies with them. There are few men in the ordinary walks of life so degenerate that they will force attentions upon a girl who makes them understand that such attentions are unwelcome.

Vulgar Dances and Late Hours

THE "turkey trot," "bunny hug" and other indecent dances were severely frowned upon last winter, but they have made their appearance again this year particularly among the younger set. Some of the debutantes' dances of the early season so shocked the social leaders of Philadelphia that they decided to make war upon all the degrading and demoralizing dances so popular among the younger set and at the same

time try to check the late hours they are keeping. The two quite naturally go together. The young people who find greatest pleasure in dances that are decidedly vulgar will very likely be inclined to break the limits of propriety by keeping late hours also. A little wholesome restraint in the earlier periods of childhood would furnish mothers some leverage they do not now have when their daughters "come out" into society.



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First Rush for Gold in California

By FRANK A. HEYWOOD

THE strangest fact in connection with the discovery of gold in California by James Marshall on January 24, 1848, is that the discovery was not thought of much consequence by any of the two hundred or three hundred ranchmen and lumber workers in the locality of the find until a week afterward. Marshall was so bent on building a mill race and getting a little saw mill in operation that the gold seemed unimportant by the side of timber operations. It was fully ten days before Marshall thought enough about the discovery to go some thirty-five miles across country to Sutter's Fort, where the city of Sacramento has since grown, and show his find to his friend and partner, Captain Sutter. The news did not get down to San Francisco, a little village on the sand dunes of San Francisco Bay about 150 miles away, until three months later. Captain Sutter said when the gold was shown him, "Yes, that's gold, and it will be the curse of us," meaning that it was the end of Sutter and Marshall's schemes for a big saw mill and flour mill on the banks of the American River.

The first California gold came to San Francisco May 4, but it was a week or ten days before the belief that the yellow flakes shown in a Mexican saloon were genuine gold had become so well founded that anyone started for the diggings. A few days later a Scotch ranchman came riding into San Francisco from the diggings, bringing about two pounds of gold dust and nuggets to trade for merchandise. He was an intelligent and reputable man and excitement began in San Francisco at that hour. All that night the saloons were thronged with men who talked of nothing but the chances in mining. Several saloon men who could not sell their stock locked up their places, determined to let them go to the dogs while they were washing gold.

There were scoffers at the very idea that gold could be found in California. The San Francisco *Star* pitied people who could believe there was gold enough in all California to buy even a respectable meal. The editor deplored "the lying reports sent out by adventurers to lure the unwary to the interior of California." Good metallurgists begged many men, who were leaving good homes and good livings for mining, to pause in their mad rush and consider that the yellow nuggets and flakes were but a peculiar form of mica. All the old aristocratic Mexican families were sure that the strange yellow metal was some new conglomerate got up by ingenious Yankees to wean the Californians from the old Mexican to the new American flag.

When the rush for the diggings along the North Fork of the American River began, on May 13, 1848, it was in mighty earnest. Over two hundred men started on that day and as many more on the day following. None knew a thing about mining. Indeed, there were but two persons in San Francisco that had ever seen a gold mine.

By June 1st the news of the discovery had gone as far down the Pacific Coast as Monterey, in Mexico. The gold diggers at Coloma were by this time sending out so much gold to buy provisions, tools and clothing that convincing evidence of the richness of the sand bars and creek banks followed closely upon the heels of the news. Literally every one in Central California who could get away went chasing over the country toward the American Fork. Less than one-twelfth the male population of San Francisco remained when June had come. Whole families packed up and went to Coloma without stopping to sleep. On two long streets of homes and stores none but women and children remained. Half the stores and every public inn were closed, because both boarders and host had gone to the American Fork. The village of Santa Cruz packed up and started for the mines in twenty-four hours.

The news of the gold find and samples of the gold reached Monterey late in May, and in two days every male in the village but five had started for the American Fork. The village of San Miguel, containing some five hundred souls, was absolutely deserted by every human being during the first week in June, and probably not three men of a hundred remained at home in California in the spring and summer of 1848. The jail at Monterey was empty, for the sheriff, prisoners, and all the officers went to the mines. By July there were at least five thousand miners at work with shovels and pans along the American Fork, and there

were arrivals from more remote localities in California every day. Between seven and eight thousand Californians in that first season of gold mining, from May to January, got out fully \$10,000,000 worth of gold.

The customs and scenes in the mining regions during the spring and summer of 1848—a year before tens of thousands of immigrants came swarming across the plains over the Isthmus, and around the Horn—were far different than the Easterners found. There was little or no gambling. The miners left their pounds of gold under their beds and went unconcernedly miles from camp. There were no mining laws to be considered. It was a perfect mining elysium. The miners were like big children going about in a vast treasure house, wondering how much riches they might carry away when they were ready, but meanwhile frittering away their time and opportunities. Most of them were so amazed at the wealth lying about them they became nearly insane. Whole acres of gravel and sand, richer than anything ever found before or since, were abandoned because a better El Dorado was dreamed of on another remote creek or river. The restlessness and greed to get the very cream of the diggings kept the greater part of the miners poor in spite of the fabulous opportunities. Many a time camps of a dozen or score of miners who were panning and rocking out six or eight ounces of gold a man every day would abandon such a claim and go chasing forty or sixty miles up country with their camp outfits to the Yuba or Feather River, where they had heard that the miners were getting a few more ounces from a day's work.

When 1849 came, and the number of miners swelled to 60,000 in a few months, the bonanza days for individual washing gold were gone. The Californians first on the scene who knew enough to stay by a claim and not be tempted by stories of richer diggings elsewhere made fortunes in a year or two and quit independently rich for life.

Among the men digging and panning gold along the American River the only one who was sour and mad was James W. Marshall, himself—the discoverer of California's gold. He went about from camp to camp fuming and warning the men that he would soon dispossess them of their gold by legal process. He claimed the legal right to all of the gold in that locality, and he swore that he would never mine an ounce till the United States laws drove out the trespassers and restored the property to Sutter and himself. No one but the Mormons paid any attention to him; they recognized his rights, and used to deal out to Sutter and Marshall a part of their nuggets and dust at stated periods. Sutter lost all the savings of his early manhood, and had to abandon all his plans for a lifetime when gold was found on his property. Even his trees were destroyed by irresponsible and reckless miners to get fuel for their camp fires.

At that time California was in the transition stage between the old Mexican regime and the new American order. There were no civil laws and no peace officers in the region. Sutter was without means to protect his rights. He was simply overrun by a vast army of men. When the State of California was organized Sutter formally applied for a patent to the thirty-three square leagues of land that had been promised to him by the American authorities previous to the gold discovery for his military services in 1845-46. His application was denied, however, in 1850. Thereafter he spent all of his remaining fortune in carrying his case to the United States Supreme Court, where he was finally defeated. Over \$18,000,000 in gold was taken from the lands which morally belonged to him.

About the richest dirt mined along the American Fork, of which there is authentic record, was that mined on Hanson's Bar in the Stanislaus River in September, 1848. Five Swedes rocked out 780 ounces of gold in six days. As gold was worth \$15.50 an ounce then, it will be seen that the whole mass was worth some \$7,500, or \$255 to each Swede for each day's work. Two other miners panned out 64 ounces in two days on Frenchman's Bend, in the Tuolumne. One man with Indian helpers took out \$10,000 in gold in one week. Three Welsh laborers panned out \$215,000 in less than two years at Redding's Bar, in Clear Creek.

A Business Man's Idea of Benevolence.

(Continued from page 138.)

feller wishes to leave the future in the hands of a self-perpetuating membership—subject to the disapproval of the President of the United States, the Chief Justice, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the presidents of five leading universities. He would avoid tying the hands of the administrators—such as was done by the donor of a certain fund for the relief of captives taken by the Barbary pirates; that fund remains but the pirates have been obliterated. In accordance with the Rockefeller method, the gentlemen in charge of the Foundation (of whatever generation) may use the fund as their judgment dictates, unhampered by any restrictions bequeathed by Mr. Rockefeller.

He has said nothing about the amount of money which he proposes to devote to this, except that it will be limited to 100 millions, and that it will be the most far-reaching of all his benevolences. And the fact that his son, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is like-minded, makes it certain that the Rockefeller name will be permanently associated with the wisest and the most beneficent contribution to the world's needs that we have any knowledge of.

Hitherto, Mr. Rockefeller has done his great work by means of a personal staff of eminent and public-spirited men. It has no definite organization. The committee of philanthropy is composed of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Mr. Frederick T. Gates, of the General Education Board; Mr. Starr J. Murphy; and Mr. Jerome D. Green, who has for years managed the business affairs of the Rockefeller Institute. Mr. Rockefeller himself is in the closest touch with the work of his lieutenants and all important matters receive his personal attention. There is perhaps no man living to-day who has the welfare of the whole race so much at heart and who has planned for its progress so wisely as John D. Rockefeller.

Fair Play for Canned Goods.

IT would be a losing game for the canner not to put up his goods under sanitary conditions. Doubtless there are some canneries that do not observe all the laws of cleanliness, and with equal truth this might be said concerning the preparation of fresh fruits and vegetables for the home table. But the charge that all canning establishments are filthily conducted bears its own refutation in the fact that such a condition would violate the self-interest of the packer. If machines and tables and utensils in a canning factory are not thoroughly cleansed after every using, and if every reasonable precaution is not taken in putting up the raw materials, the swelling of the can in a few days reveals the fermenting condition of the contents. Any mistake in sealing the can would have the same effect. It is good business management to keep down the number of swelling cans, and we may be sure the packers do so, in their own interest if not in that of the public. The different grades of canned goods represent not differences in degree of care in canning but in the grade of the fresh vegetables or fruit before it is canned. One can eat canned goods with more assurance of cleanliness than is oftentimes the case with the fresh vegetables prepared in some restaurants and private kitchens.

Rescue Homes in Every City.

IN almost every city the Y. W. C. A. offers a safe refuge for the girl from the country who needs a friend. Many are thus saved from temptations. But the Y. W. C. A. is not designed to rescue girls who have fallen, and the Florence Crittenden homes and other missions which have this for their purpose are not equal to the great task that is before them. It is proposed to establish and maintain by private endowment rescue homes in all the cities of the country, one for every city of 10,000, and in larger cities as many as are needed.

Mr. Stanley W. Finch, Federal director of the crusade against the white slave traffic, is convinced that it is absolutely necessary to have homes where the girls rescued from the clutches of vice by Federal officers may be placed. It is hard to restore to society the fallen woman, for even though penitent society has turned against her. With this feeling so well known, it takes time for such a one to regain self-confidence, not to speak of the respect of the world. During this period when there is still present the temptation to lapse into the "easy way," rescue homes are the one thing needful. In social work, uprooting must always be closely followed by upbuilding.

Leslie's Fifty Years Ago

A Backward Glance at News Items, Illustrations, and Advertisements Half a Century Ago

February, 1863.

The bronze doors for the Capitol at Washington are lying now at Munich, unpaid for.

The manufacturers of Pittsburgh, who consume coal, have agreed to sustain the owners of the coal mines in resisting the exorbitant demands of coal diggers for an advance in wages.

The *Norwich Bulletin* says that Messrs. A. & W. Sprague are reported to have found in a bale of cotton, the other day, a large piece of grindstone, a common granite boulder that would weigh nearly 100 pounds, and a large log of wood, for which they paid 62 cents a pound.

Senate. Yesterday the bill to establish a system of postal money orders was reported back from the Post Office Committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Buckstone, at whose theatre in London Sothorn has played that absurd "Dundreary" nearly 400 times, has cleared \$175,000 by it. Sothorn's salary is \$1,500 per week.

Capt. John Brown, of the 30th Ohio, the son of the famous John Brown, is one of the officers dismissed from the service for being absent without leave.

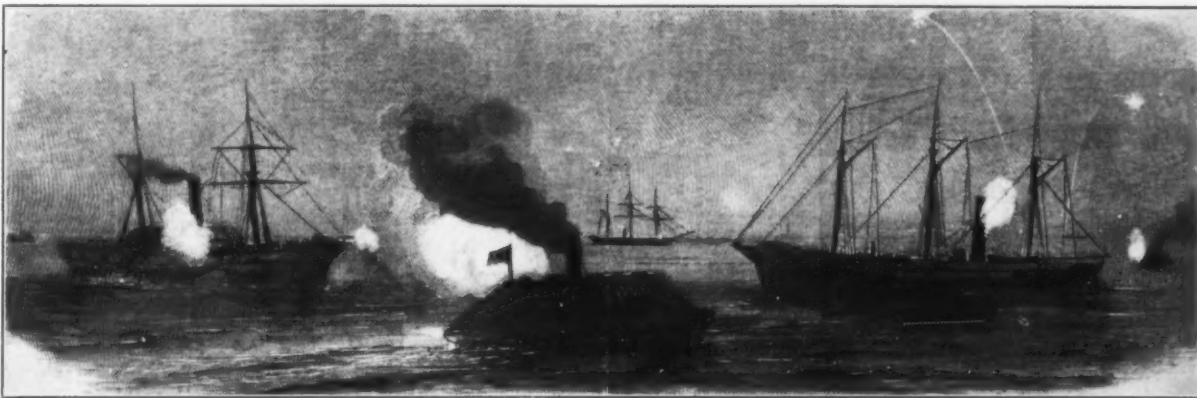
Garibaldi has returned to his island home, and is becoming rapidly convalescent. His arrival there was quite a jubilee.

The official return of the British Navy on the 1st July numbered 1,014 ships of all classes. Of this number there are 85 line-of-battle ships, mounting from 74 guns to 131 guns each, according to their rating; 39 of from 50 guns to 46 guns each; 69 frigates of from 24 guns to 46 guns each, most of which are of a tonnage and horse-power equal to a line-of-battle ship; 30 screw corvettes, each mounting 21 guns; and upward of 600 frigates and vessels of all classes mounting less than 20 guns.

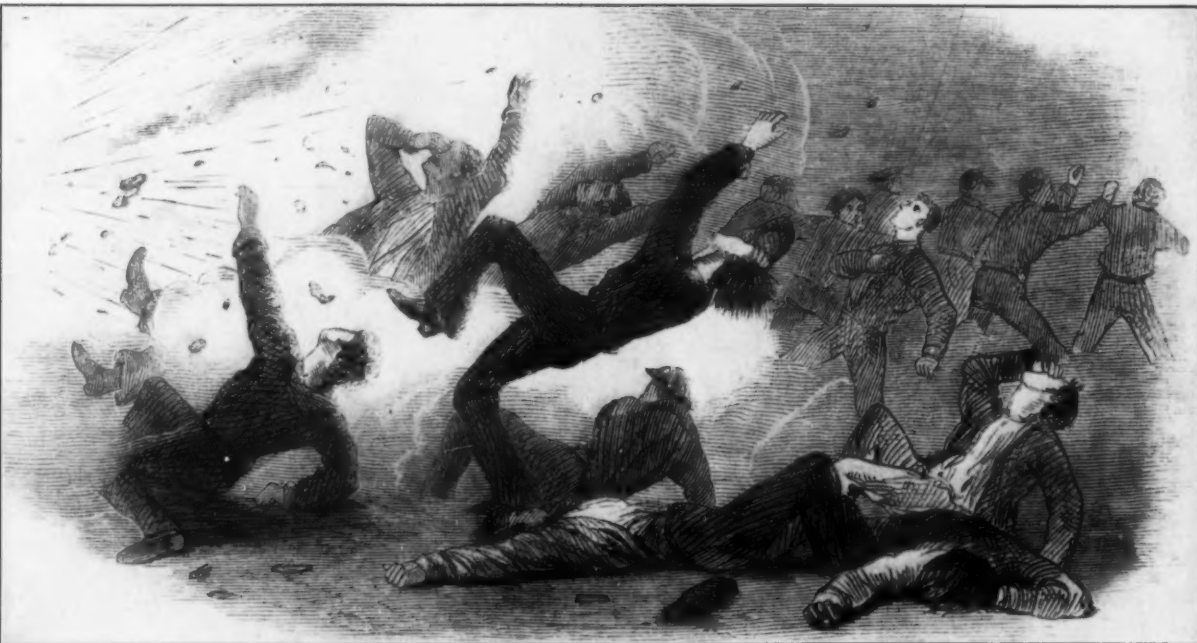
CHICKERING & SONS,
New Scale
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES
50 Prize Medals
Have been awarded to Messrs. C. & Sons for the superiority of their manufacture over all competitors.
WAREHOUSES,
694 Broadway,
New York.



THE 24TH CONNECTICUT RETURNING TO BATON ROUGE WITH SPOILS OF WAR.
From a sketch by Leslie's special artist with General Grover's division, then at Baton Rouge.



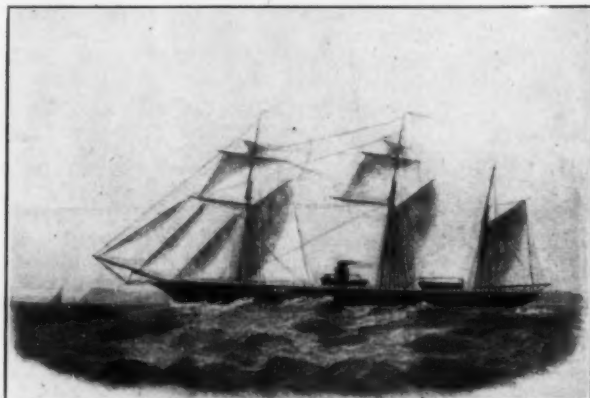
CONFEDERATE RAMS ATTACKING THE U. S. BLOCKADING SQUADRON, CHARLESTON HARBOR, JAN. 31, 1863.
The rams "Palmetto" and "Chicora" attacked the "Keystone State," "Housatonic" and "Mercedita." The latter was captured and its crew paroled.



A CONFEDERATE SHELL BURSTING ON BOARD THE GUNBOAT "KEYSTONE STATE" AT CHARLESTON.
From a sketch by a naval officer.



A CARTOON OF 1863.
Barnum—"Mr. President, since your naval and military heroes don't seem to get on, try mine!"
Mr. Lincoln—"Well, I'll do it to oblige you, Friend Phineas, but I think mine are the smallest."



THE FAMOUS "ALABAMA."
Commissioned August 24, 1862, it swept American shipping from the Atlantic Coast and off the coast of Brazil. Captain Semmes cruised even as far as the China Sea, but lost his ship to the "Kearsarge" on June 11, 1864, off Cherbourg, France.

February, 1863.

The Court-Martial on Gen. Fitzjohn Porter have found him guilty on all the charges preferred against him by Gen. Pope, and have sentenced him to be dismissed from the service.

The New York Central Railroad, with its branches, is about 550 miles in length. During the past two years more than 2,000,000 of passengers have been carried over it, or parts of it, but two of whom have lost their lives in consequence.

The *Boston Journal* is now printed on paper made entirely of wood. It adds, that must endear it to the heads of its readers.

The editor of the *Hartford Courier* increased the price of his paper the day he was married, and made that his reason.

The stocks fell 5 per cent. in Wall Street when the news arrived that General Hooker had been appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Three thousand seven hundred and eighty-six invalids and 5,000 widows, orphan children, sisters and mothers have made applications for pensions since the 14th of July last, for losses in the present war in the army, and 264 in the navy, making a total of 9,309.

The French Legislature was opened by the Emperor in person on January 12. He briefly reviewed his foreign and home policy during the last five years. As to the American question, he declared that his wish to offer mediation conjointly with England and Russia had been inspired by a sincere sympathy, but that in consequence of the refusal of the two other Powers to join him, it had been postponed to a more suitable opportunity.

GREAT TRIUMPH

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 83 and 84 Walker Street, N. Y., were awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the late Great International Exhibition, London. There were two hundred and sixty-nine pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition. The special correspondent of the *New York Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's endorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SIXTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF BUSINESS

TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS:

Your Directors assume that, when you think of your contract with this Company, you never question the Company's soundness, but that you are deeply interested in its progress and in the efficiency and economy of its management.

We submit, therefore, the following summary from the transactions of the year:

During 1912 the Company received in premiums	\$85,941,784.05
In Interests, Rents, etc.	33,301,582.53
Total Income	\$119,243,366.58

INVESTMENTS MADE DURING YEAR

Real Estate Mortgage Loans (first liens) made in 46 Cities located in 25 States and Countries (to yield 5.32%)	\$34,916,046.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds (domestic, including Canada) issued by 49 Counties and Municipalities located in 20 States (to yield 4.47%)	7,463,101.77
Domestic Railroad Bonds (to yield 4.56%)	3,820,791.17
Foreign R. R., Gov't and Municipal Bonds (to yield 4.21%)	8,234,223.13
Miscellaneous Bonds (to yield 4.73%)	266,777.50
Loaned to policy-holders on security of their policies (to yield 5%)	27,763,909.00

DURING 1912 THE INSURED OR THEIR BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED FOR

Death Claims	\$25,788,714.50
Matured Endowments	6,167,076.79
Surrendered Policies	12,959,576.80
Dividends	11,436,686.36
Annuities	1,570,502.77

Added to the reserve funds for insurances, to meet the standard adopted by the Company, in accordance with the law, and to the reserve funds for future dividends . **\$31,019,826.00**

The increase in the earning power of the Company's assets during the last seven years is equal to 0.29%. Translated into dollars this means an increase in earning power, over 1905, of more than **TWO MILLION DOLLARS**.

The increased earning power developed in 1912 is notable. It is represented by 9/100 of 1%, and, if maintained, will increase the income of the Company in 1913 by comparison with what it would have been had the earning power remained as at the close of 1911, by the sum of **\$647,000**

Of the amount which the law allowed us to spend in 1912 for new business, we actually spent	91%
Of the amount which the law allowed us to spend for all purposes, we spent approximately	63%
Of the amount of new business which the law allowed us to issue in 1912, we issued	100%

NINETEEN-TWELVE WAS A GOOD YEAR

If you desire further details, write the Home Office, 346 Broadway, New York.

Lawrence P. King
President

January 8, 1913